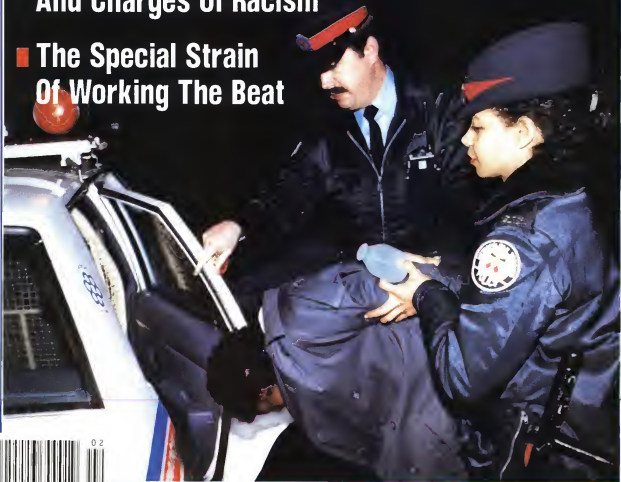


# Maclean's

THE  
BOMB ABOARD  
FLIGHT 103

## Police Under Fire

- A Series Of Shootings  
And Charges Of Racism
- The Special Strain  
Of Working The Beat





#### The Human Energy Behind Nuclear Energy

Dr. Eva Rosinger is the Director, Waste Management Concept Review with Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL). She is responsible for managing all aspects of the review of AECL's concept for used nuclear fuel disposal. Dr. Rosinger has an M. Sc. degree in Chemical Engineering and a Ph.D. in Chemistry and has been involved in the radioactive waste program since 1978. Dr. Rosinger is co-chair of the used fuel storage task at Gentilly 2 Generating Station in Quebec.

## Nuclear Waste in Canada WHAT'S IN STORE

It looks just like a swimming pool. You can walk around it and gaze into the luminescent blue water. And while you might be tempted to dive in, the purpose of this pool is far from recreational.

"This is where we store used nuclear fuel," explains Dr. Eva Rosinger, a scientist with the team responsible for waste disposal research.

"CANDU reactors are powered by fuel bundles made up of uranium pellets sealed within zirconium tubes. Bundles are harmless to handle before they're put in the reactor. However, upon removal a year and a half later, they are highly radioactive and must be treated with respect."

#### On-site Storage

The used fuel is stored at electricity generating stations - each station has its own pool. Ordinary water cools the fuel and shields workers from radiation.

"This storage method has been used safely since 1962 when Canada's first nuclear power plant went into operation. And it will continue to be used in the future. But if we did nothing more, future generations would have to continue to monitor and maintain the storage facilities."

"Nuclear reactors produce very little used fuel. The total amount in Canada by the year 2000 would fit only three Olympic size swimming pools."

#### Permanent Disposal

"Since 1978, members of Canada's scientific and engineering, community, government, departments, universities and private industry have been working together on a multi-barrier concept of disposal. In this concept, used fuel bundles

would be enclosed in a corrosion-resistant container. The containers would be buried in an engineered vault deep in the rock of the Canadian Shield, one of the most stable geologic formations in the world."

"Today after many years of research, we understand enough to say with confidence that used nuclear fuel can be safely and permanently disposed of in this way."

This concept for permanent disposal is now being prepared for an independent environmental review and public hearings. Site selection will not occur until the concept has been accepted.

#### Environmental Responsibility

"Nuclear energy offers an environmentally clean and efficient method of electricity production - it does not contribute to acid rain or the greenhouse effect."

"The nuclear industry has taken responsibility for its used fuel from day one. We do know how to handle it. Used nuclear fuel represents only a small fraction of all toxic wastes produced by industry."

"I believe that the technologies we are now developing for permanent disposal of used nuclear fuel will one day be used in dealing with other kinds of toxic waste."

For more information please contact:  
The Canadian Nuclear Association, Dept. M20  
111 Elizabeth St., Toronto, Ontario M5G 1P7  
Call toll-free: 1-800-387-4477  
or visit any one of our CANDU stations in Canada.

## SEEKING TO GENERATE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING



Canadian Nuclear Association  
Association Nucléaire Canadienne

AN INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION OF MORE THAN 100 COMPANIES

# The boating event of the year!



• More than 1,300 boats—the largest show in history • More power and performance boats than ever before • The Canadian introduction of new product lines

## Toronto International BOAT SHOW JANUARY 14-22, 1989

Coliseum and Automotive Buildings, Exhibition Place



Friday, January 13  
10:00 am - 5:00 pm  
Admission \$25.00

Saturdays ..... 10:00 am to 10:00 pm  
Sundays ..... 11:00 am to 6:00 pm  
Weekdays ..... 12 noon to 10:00 pm  
Adults \$7.00 • Children under 12 years FREE

A CANADIAN NATIONAL SPONSORED SHOW  
A non-profit Corporation dedicated to Canada's maritime heritage

# Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE JANUARY 9, 1989 VOL. 102 NO. 2

## CONTENTS

### 4 EDITORIAL

### 7 LETTERS/PASSAGES

### 8 OPENING NOTES

*A prospect of discord over Ottawa's new city hall, Italy's army creates a splash; Reagan looks beyond the presidency, putting on the dog; Macleod makes the scene on the cat; the president elect puts a new spin on recycling; the price tag for an Oltrec, Gensile pays off.*

### 11 COLUMN/DIANE FRANCIS

### 12 CANADA

*New MPs learn the ways of Parliament; refugee claimants ponder their fate.*

### 18 WORLD

*A murder focuses international attention on the plight of the Amazonian rain forest; scandal rocks Japan's government*

### 24 BUSINESS

*Advertisers target greying consumers; a natural gas export boom; driving the nation's economic horsepower for 1989*

### 26 BUSINESS WATCH/PETER C. NEWMAN

### 29 PEOPLE

### 30 COVER/POLICE UNDER FIRE

### 39 ANOTHER VIEW/CHARLES GORDON

### 42 WELFARE

*Crisis strikes Denmark's credit to grove social programs.*

### 44 FILMS

*New releases explore themes ranging from brotherly love to bigotry.*

### 47 BOOKS

*As a hockey player, Brian (Spencer) Spencer lived the Canadian dream, but he became a fallen hero.*

### 48 GUEST COLUMN/STEWART MACLEOD

## COVER

### POLICE UNDER FIRE

The shooting death of Wade Lawson, a 27-year-old Black from Westborough, Ont., is the latest tragedy that is forcing a painful reassessment of relations between the nation's police forces and the communities that they serve. Many Canadians say that the police are out-of-touch with society. For their part, the police say that law enforcement is becoming more difficult and dangerous by the day. — 30



## WORLD

### THE BOMBING OF FLIGHT 103

British investigators, recalled early from their Christmas break, pored over the wreckage of Pan American's Flight 103—and delivered a chilling verdict: the plane had been the victim of a bombing. Authorities quickly launched a worldwide manhunt for those responsible. — 18



## CANADA

### BRAVE NEW WORLD

On Jan. 1, after 25 years of negotiations and a famous national debate, the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement finally went into effect. Now businessmen, bureaucrats and consumers alike must learn to live with it—and with the confusion arising from the agreement's new regulations. — 12







# OPENING NOTES

Moshe Safdie challenges a contract, Richard Hatfield considers a job offer, and George Bush courts his cabinet

## SHAKY FOUNDATIONS

Canadian architect Moshe Safdie is known for his unusual—and sometimes controversial—designs. Now the Boston-based creator of Montreal's Habitat housing complex, and Ottawa's National Gallery of Canada, is once again embroiled in controversy. Last October, Safdie, in partnership with Murray and Murray Architects of Ottawa, won a competitive bid to design Ottawa's new city hall at a cost of \$47 million. But last month, the architects challenged a clause in their contract requiring them to pay consulting fees for such things as landscaping and lighting—at a cost of \$1.4 million. City officials say that they will vote on the matter on Jan. 4, but so far they have backed off altering the agreement. Meanwhile, residents of the busy neighborhood of New Edinburgh, next to the site, have complained that two proposed 13-story towers will allow people to peep into their yards. Although architect Patrick Murray described these accusations as "a creek of nonsense," Safdie's latest project appears to be stirring an uneasy foundation.

Safdie once again is embroiled in controversy



PHOTOGRAPH BY GUY AROCH

## Accolades for a skilful diplomat

There are million Canadians who are of Italian descent but a new reason to be proud of their heritage. According to the annual *Romanesco* magazine, Veronica Brigante Calabrese Argente, 63, Italy's ambassador to Canada, and her wife, Anne, 45, have used their diplomatic skills to make the Italian Embassy Canada's best. The London-based magazine rated each nation on the local attitude made by each ambassador, and the physical appearance of embassy buildings. Italy ranked on both counts. The ambassador is housed in a Georgian-style mansion near the Quebec shore of the Ottawa River, surrounded by six acres of sloping gardens. And according to Gus Lorisio Corrado, an embassy diplomat, the Calabrese "know

everybody" and host a dinner party "almost every evening." Other ambassadors like politicians in Ottawa, do as the Romans do



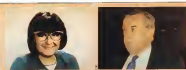
The Calabrese' drawing room social spins

## A GUARDED TRANSITION

He is president until George Bush succeeds him on Jan. 20, but Ronald Reagan has begun his move to private life. Last week, he paid his first visit to his son and wife, Nancy's, new office, in the penthouse of the 24-story Fox Plaza in west Los Angeles. The 12,000-square-foot penthouse will also include offices for the secret service agents assigned to protect the Reagans round-the-clock. Those guards will come in handy should life ever imitate art. In the 1960 movie *Die Hard*, the Fox was taken over by urban terrorists.

## The hair of the dog lives on

For many dog owners, shed hair is simply the price of having a pet. But for Margaret MacLean, a housewife in Bedford, N.S., taking off her 14-year-old mole seemed. Within, are a treasure. For 11 years, MacLean consistently saved the dog's hair and then commissioned weavers Yola Large and Ruth Wolf to weave two pounds of it into a four-length coat for herself. According to MacLean, the finished product, which has the texture of angora and is dyed auburn, "is not something you would wear just every day." Only when you really feel like putting on the dog.



Groves/Hatfield: the former premier has made a mark as a CBC celebrity

## FLIRTING WITH MEDIA FAME

Since New Brunswick Premier Richard Hatfield lost to Frank McKenna's Liberals in October, 1997, the 50-year-old former premier has made something of a mark as a CBC celebrity. Last Sept. 9, he discussed his new club house recipe with CBC Radio. More recently host Peter Gosselin. Then, on Nov. 9, Hatfield lit up the small screen in a U.S. election commentary on CBC-TV in Washington. And on Dec. 20, when he was a guest on CBC Radio's afternoon interview program *Gosselin*, host Vicki Groves asked him to sit

in for her on an upcoming day off. When Hatfield responded positively, Groves smiled. "I'll put them to drive up the contract right after this show." But Hatfield left the studio before she could fire up their deal. And last week, Groves told MacLean's that she has never been able to contact him. Still, Groves said that she thinks the former premier may just be showing some love in February or March. "I wish," she said, "but I've been told he's a little bit behind his 40-MacLean declares. "And now... MacLean's Richard!"

## HIGH REWARDS FOR DEDICATED SERVICE

In picking people to work in his administration, president-elect George Bush seems to have adopted an unusual definition of the word "nerve." An avid tennis player, Bush, 64, has named several of his doubles partners to key positions—including James Baker as secretary of state, William Webster as director of the Central Intelligence Agency and, as economic adviser, Michael Beckin, who once played—and lost—the economic adviser to Bush's next recent opponent, Michael Dukakis. These close to Bush along that a top-gun headliner is a prerequisite for a government appointment. But tennis pro John Genskow, who is sponsoring this month's Senator's Cup in the capital, speculated that "there will be a lot of Washington people working on their game." No fault is that.

## A price tag on Oscar

An Academy Award ceremony any actor's star appeal. But a Hollywood bookstore owner has put a name tag on price



Brando: star appeal

## An expatriate laughs last

When Pierre Trudeau was re-elected for the third time in February, 1970, Toronto Star business columnist Douglas Gosselin decided to have what he sarcastically described as Trudeau's "molester parade." Trudeau's been Gosselin just and moved to Montreal's Black Club, where he pulled out his cane in Canadian Jean Rivers and President Ronald Reagan. Gosselin, 41, and that his most challenging assignment came in 1973, when Vice-President George Bush, who will become president on Jan. 20, hired Gosselin to assist him in his duties. Gosselin appears to have succeeded. Indeed, after the Nov. 8 election, Bush's speech writer Judith Giller named Gosselin second only to Bush himself in deserving credit for Bush's victory. Gosselin's reaction: "I'm glad to be part of a new era in Washington where some politicians are busy on purpose for a change."

Gosselin: "A new era in Washington"

on the golden *Spartacus*. Since last March, Malcolm Wilby, 54, has sold five Oscars, including Marlon Brando's Best Actor Award for the 1954 film *On the Waterfront*—which Brando had given away—for \$15,000. And, on Jan. 3, Wilby plans to sell the Best Set Decoration Oscar for the 1942 movie *How Green Was My Valley* for the same amount. The price of fame

## WINTER ROMANCE



The pride and beauty of the male and female Cardinal captured in stunning detail by well known wildlife artist Shirley Deaville.

Every plate in each Winter Romance pair has been painstakingly produced by Canadian Collector Plates from specially-commissioned plate art. The color, the richness, the splendor of the artist's original painting has been captured in every detail.

Select a striped set for graceful table top display or separate frames for hanging.

To ensure their value as collectors pieces, only 3,500 Whaler Runners

Picture these magnificent examples of plane art in your home. Winner Romance will make a splendid addition to any decor. And consider what a wonderful gift this set would make for those you so dearly love.

But we think you'll agree with us: Winter Romance offers you a unique and thoroughly exquisite collection opportunity.

**THE TOTAL ORDER:** We reserve the right to refuse orders below \$1 and are not responsible for any return fees when we undertake orders with the condition of authenticity within 14 days of shipment and cannot deliver or cancellation of any credit charge.

STEW. HARTLEY

### Statistical Analysis



## BY DEANE FRANCIS

"It should be an open marketplace," said a defiant Pease Tetterly, 34, who has been fighting the promotional agencies that implement Ontario marketing board rules since 1996. She added: "Reports done by both levels of government all say that the original purpose of supply management can be deemed a design failure because it prevents anybody from putting in. It takes away the freedom of enterprise, the freedom to risk. I just wish I had the money to challenge marketing boards under the charter of rights. It's serious."

But William Doyle, general manager for the Ottumwa chicken house, says that without new leasing benefits, commodity prices would be on a roller-coaster ride; and only huge corporations would be in the business, as is the case south of the border. But the Trotters' and tale illustrates how the system victimizes farmers: how they have joined the ranks of a farmers' movement, repressed in British Columbia, where

*Farm marketing boards are mini-cartels that dampen competition and discourage small new farmers with expansion plans*

those who have been shut out of quotas are fighting back. The Trojans are raising and selling chickens, despite being told by the Ontario chicken marketing board in Burlington, Ont., that they are not permitted to do so. The board has the power to fine them, but has not yet done so. Sam Fennig: "You could say we are breaking slowly."

Marketing boards also victimize consumers. A study by the Economic Council of Canada last November estimated that the overpayment in dairy products alone takes \$1 billion a year out of the pockets of consumers. According to a 1987 study by Prof. Wayne Thorpe of Ontario's University of Waterloo, "In the case of eggs, the average Canadian pays 10 percent more than elsewhere relative to U.S. prices, thus eliminating export opportunities." In 1987, one dozen Grade A large eggs cost \$1.45 in Canada, but \$1.29 (26¢) in the United States. Chicken breasts cost \$3.09 a pound in Canada compared with \$1.99 (62¢) a pound in America. The Turbott brothers began in 1986 what they perceive was an advertisement that said the Ontario chicken marketing board had kept the market for "New entrants." She spilled the beans, and the "New entrants" she spoke of were the U.S. and the far-flung "free trade" world.

the power of a marketing board but also created a clash between provincial businessmen. In essence, her battle shows that the Ontario chicken marketing board is on a collision course with other avian government goals, including regional development and industrial diversification in remote areas.

The Troitners have been raising their 53 acres of land since 1980. Her husband works full time as a vice-president, and Penny's chicken operation supplements the family income. In addition to raising broilers, the Troitners planned to build a poultry-processing operation to serve the northwestern region. Says Penny "We did our studies and came up with this operation. We figured the spin-offs from a processing plant would be great and open doors for other farmers who wanted to raise chickens, turkeys, geese, etc."

The couple met with marketing board and provincial ministry of agriculture officials in Toronto, who insisted that they prove the economic viability of their processing plant. The ministers of agriculture and northern development then paid for a \$120,000 study, which concluded that the project was not viable.

But the Neway Theatre convinced them that the study might be wrong, and the ministry of agriculture commissioned a second report. It contradicted the first report. As a result, another development officials agreed to pay the Theatre's legal fees to appeal this case to a lower provincial tribunal. At the tribunal the Ontario chicken marketing board was asked that raising birds of different ages, as they proposed, would increase the likelihood of disease spreading. But Neway "We heard us representing first in Georgia, three up plus half a million dollars, Neway Theatre operation where this was done, and they couldn't argue anything. The poultry appealed said its problem, but the tribunal said that it could not judge the matter because it was not within its jurisdiction."

The Trotters appeared in 1987 to Ontario Agriculture Minister John Hobbie, Rexdale, Ont. "His answer was that the trial had acted properly in refusing to rule because it was not at its jurisdiction, then said he could not believe there was no chicken quota in the North." In December, 1987, Hobbie announced that a study would be conducted by a Northern Ontario committee and a group of consultants. Penny was asked to participate. The study concluded that raising and processing chickens would not be commercially viable in the North. Said Trotter: "I was upset."

After two years of the macramé, she has applied for venture capital funding from another provincial agency, the Northern Ontario Heritage Board, designed to encourage southern industry. Meanwhile, this fall, the Denno chickens marketing board said that it "cass'd" its quota entry rules by allowing farmers to buy quotas without also having to buy the farm itself. Said Penny Trasher: "It would cost \$450,000 just to buy the quotas alone. We simply want the right to compete, and this system doesn't allow it. We want the right to bid on macramé."



# The rookies on the hill

New MPs emerge from a tough first round

Cyril Coll Scarsen's debut in Parliament Hill was unapopular. One week after his election as a New Democratic Party MP, he was in an Ottawa hotel room mulling over the use of Parliament and wondering what to do next. He called the office of party whip Rodney Murphy—who is responsible for keeping track of new MPs—and was told to report to the Centre Block. The trouble was, Scarsen did not know where the building was. Told to look out the window for the big clock towering above the Gothic revival staircase, Scarsen was on his way—having learned his first lesson on the pathway to power. Moments later, he walked through the massive oak doors at the base of the Peace Tower and shuffled hesitantly to security guards at the new site for *Times-Collector* in Northern Ontario.

That basic lesson in Ottawa geography marked the beginning of an extraordinary month for Scarsen—and for 138 other MPs newly elected on Nov. 21. Within days of their election, most of them had quit their jobs, found temporary lodgings in Ottawa and had begun the task of finding staff and setting up an office. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Conservative government further complicated their lives by recalling Parliament just 21 days after the election—the election result in Ontario, however, before many new MPs even knew where to park a car or find a cafeteria on Parliament Hill. They were plunged into the fractious and hazy debate over free trade. "I was lucky to get lost as first losses sleep a night," said Alberta Conservative MP Louise Peltier, who spent her first weekend in Ottawa studying the arcane rules of House of Commons procedure. Scarsen, a 45-year-old former miner, glazier and pipe fitter from South Porcupine, Ont., added "The whole thing was overwhelming. It was like being a new recruit in the army, learning every minute."

Still, most MPs agreed that the 2,000 members of the House of Commons support staff—including pages, cleaners and committee clerks—kept the confusion of the parliamentary labyrinth to a minimum. Said Conservative whip James Harkin: "It was an extraordinary challenge for the staff like setting up the Calgary Water Games. This was their Olympics." By the time Parliament adjourned on Dec. 24, after a 10-day special session, the rookie members had a glimpse of the life that goes on behind the scenes when they were in Parliament on March 6. But the new MPs were not the only people who turned to the Commons staff for help as Canada's 34th Parliament settled as its business. Hundreds of MPs' staff members took their jobs when their bosses retired or went down in defeat on Nov. 21. Some of them left Ottawa, some were quickly

assigned or let, and to tell them that their pay would continue for 90 days after the election if they lost their jobs. Then, on the morning after the election, Commons workers opened a special MPs' hotline that handled several hundred calls a day, going advice on everything from where to find other MPs to how to attract staff. Special students were set up to defend

any MP's office (84) the number of free season tickets (84) and some of the free points of the Commons newspaper service such as free delivery from the Parliament Hill liquor store of packages not exceeding 12 lb.

For many of the new MPs, the experience was both overwhelming and delightful. During her second week in Ottawa, Patricia Dand

office, while a photographer snapped pictures. Then Mulroney's wife and children joined him for some photos.

For most new MPs, the first order of business was to get an office and hire staff. Members generally have three people in Ottawa: an office administrator, a legislative assistant and a researcher. They also have one or two people for

don't know what I would have done without them."

The search for help had many MPs to the office of their party whip, the various MP who function almost as a personal manager for his party's caucus. The whip schedule MPs for duty in the House of Commons and handles logistical problems with the parliamentarians and their staff. They whip Harkin learned of his appointment to the post eight days after the election. The Calgary MP and his wife were checking into a hotel hotel for a three-day postelection stay in the Rockies when a clerk told Harkin that the Prime Minister's Office had telegraphed. The next afternoon, Harkin was on a plane to Ottawa.

In the wake of the election, Harkin's name-member staff accumulated more than 300 staffers' résumés on a computer file to help new MPs looking for staff. They also spent lots of accommodation, including one for outgoing Conservatives with apartments to sublet in new MPs. "The phones started ringing the day after the election," said Lucy Langille, executive assistant to Harkin. For his part, Harkin said simply, "The first few weeks were hell."

To Harkin's regret, there was no time to give rookie Tories a quick course in the complex rules of parliamentary procedure. When the House of Commons resumed on Dec. 12, the confusion in the faces of many backbench Conservatives was told the story. New MPs of other parties were equally unprepared, and the three whips watched their charges carefully. When Speaker John Fraser called for the first voice vote, Harkin threw his arms in the air like a football referee signalling a foul play and bellowed, "That! A chorus of your name from the Conservative benches." When the opposition forced a recorded vote—a standard tactic to delay proceedings—Nora Levar, a clerk in the House of Commons, had the unenviable task of standing at each end of the 276 MPs per centimeter and counting the vote. Having received names and photographs for several weeks, Levar performed fearlessly. When she finished, veterans MPs from all sides, led by former speaker John Bosley, rose to their feet and gave her a thunderous ovation.

With the passage of the first trade legislation through the House of Commons in the early hours of Dec. 24, the MPs were free to return to their ratings for the Christmas season. Many new members spent the week between Christmas and New Year's Day spending constituency offices. But they were also studying their administrative packages and preparing for duty on parliamentary committees. But even as they became comfortable with the intricacies of Parliament, members will begin their first weeks in Ottawa. For the last part, the rookie Liberals' Andrew MacLean said he was "in words" to describe the feeling he had when he first got into a green-streaked chair and took his place in the historic House of Commons chamber. Said MacLean: "It's an incredible experience. I need to touch about this. New I am being a"

MARC CLARK in Ottawa



Arnesen's basic lessons in Ottawa geography and arcane rules of procedure

colored by incoming MPs, but many others were still looking for work.

The preparation for dealing with parliamentary procedure began last spring, when it appeared likely that there would be an election in 1988. When the election was called on Oct. 1, Commons employees were ready to distribute packages of information to the staff members of all MPs, in Ottawa and in constituency offices, to let them know what to do if their boss

members and their staff.

The office of the clerk of the House of Commons also mailed five-inch-thick bundles of books and pamphlets to each winning candidate. They included the *Members' Manual* of Alexander and Service, a book outlining, among other things, the role of an MP's office budget (\$129,800, with a limit 20 per cent of that to be spent on constituency office staff), the number of free transportation passes each year

Scarsen (left), Hill, a postelection rush to hire experienced administrators



for relief that she could move on 600 a month to the individual parliamentary constituency to hire her best choice. Said Peltier: "It was the only time I had time during the day. A regular member would never have done that." Mulroney also gave such assistance at the parliamentary barber shop, a haircut costs \$5 and a regular shingle \$1. Newly elected Liberal Guy Arnesen, a former high-school teacher representing New Brunswick's Westmorland riding, appeared equally impressed with the services. "This place is a city within a city," he said. "It's like an accommodation on the Hill, you would never leave in town."

Arnesen was one of the dozens of grand new MPs who brought their families to Ottawa to witness their training in committee. Lawrence Maclean, another Liberal rookie, representing Carleton riding in Prince Edward Island, was so disappointed that his wife and children had not been able to attend his inauguration ceremony on Dec. 6 that he asked the Commons clerk to postpone the event the following week—with his family present. On Dec. 14, with his wife and three daughters, aged 6, 8 and 10, looking on, Maclean sat in the Commons for the first time. He said it was the second time that a polished duck is the clerk's

constituency offices. Last month, as new members rushed to hire their constituents' most-advanced administrators were a demand. Peltier met Frances Smith, who had run the office of former Tory Robert Harris at a birthday celebration for another staff member in the Confederation Building. Two days later, Smith was working in Peltier's office. For his part, Scarsen quickly hired two staffers who had worked for defeated Ottawa Centre MP Michael Cassidy.

Scarsen soon learned to value their experience. After a few days in Ottawa, he wrote to the post office where Centre Block basement, "I was looking for my first package," he said later, grinning widely. "Instead, the guy behind the counter handed me a 20-lb box. First, 'What the heck's that?' He said, 'It's your mail.' Today I got another chunk of mail. A book that's 100 pages long. I'm not sure what it's about, but I'll sort out each day's mail, dealing with much of it myself. She put me into preparing Scarsen's immediate attention as a good place to begin as he took over. "For your information, importance." She put into important items in his inbox. "I'll be sure to let the clerk's

# Clearing the logjam

A new plan to resolve the refugee crisis

The environment brought back Julia's worst fears. One of 60,000 refugee claimants waiting for Canadian immigration officials to decide their fate, Julia arrived in the country in March, 1987, from his native El Salvador. Julia, who said that he had never not be used for fear of reprisals against family members still living in El Salvador, said that his life had been threatened by members of right-wing death squads and members of the country's national guard. Now the 38-year-old mechanic lives at Toronto with his wife and a son, who was born last August, and has a job in a local garage. But last week, after Immigration Minister Barbara McDougall's Dec. 30 announcement that the government would cutbacks a \$150-million program to clear Canada's enormous refugee backlog, Julia said that he was worried he may be sent back to El Salvador. As a clockwork scarred across the floor of his \$475-a-month basement apartment and Christmas lights blazed on an artificial tree, he said: "They talk about deportations. If they send me back, Tim is dead."

Under McDougall's latest attempt to resolve one of Canada's overwheeled refugee determination system, the government will split 50 new two-member panels. They will review the business of all of the 60,000 people who, like Julia, await processing of claims for refugee status made before Jan. 1. In at least one of the panel members concludes that a refugee's claim is credible, or if the panel makes it explicit on humanitarian grounds, the claimant will be allowed to apply for landed immigrant status.

If a claim is rejected, the individual must leave the country voluntarily—or face deportation to the country from which he arrived. McDougall said that she did not intend another amnesty in refugee claimants—similar to the limited amnesty that the Conservatives granted in 1986 to 22,000 immigrants—because that would unfairly benefit bogus refugees. She said the minister: "There will be no reward for those who used the system as so easy way to stay in Canada."

Since the 1986 amnesty, refugee claimants have flooded to Canada from Turkey, Brazil, Portugal and elsewhere, overwhelming the

government's ability to process them. The minister left no doubt that she expected the new panels to reject some applicants. Said McDougall: "I want to state categorically that rewards will take place." As a result, rumors quickly circulated in immigrant communities that 50,000 or more claimants faced deportation.



Turkish refugees in custody last April fear of deportations

tion. But some experts said that immigration ministry officials highlighted them to the status of a status claim. Said Toronto immigration lawyer Mendel Gryn: "I was contacted by very senior immigration officials who indicated that they were going to be less rapid than Ms. McDougall suggested." Added Richard Iles, another Toronto lawyer who handles refu-

McDougall: no reward for claims



gee cases. "The bureaucrats started phoning around saying, 'Don't press the panic button.'"

Many immigration specialists now say that it is impossible to predict the new program's impact because the government has not yet established guidelines for the panel's operation. Each panel will be composed of an adjudicator from the Employment and Immigration Commission, which has judged past refugee claims, and a member of the new, 134-member Immigration and Refugee Board. At issue is how the panels will interpret a provision in the Immigration Act that allows a claimant to stay in Canada on "humanitarian and compassionate" grounds. Immigration officials said that clause can be interpreted to include claimants who are not considered to be genuine refugees but have established roots in a community or have Canadian-born children.

But the immigration department's critics say that it has tended to interpret that provision narrowly. They also say that the department has relied on a strict interpretation of the United Nations' 1951 definition of refugees as people who have well-founded fears of persecution in their homeland because of race, religion, politics, or membership in a particular social group. As a result, about 70 per cent of all claims are routinely rejected. But Iles said that if the panels were then allowed to consider humanitarian considerations, "only about 30,000 to 35,000 people would be deported, compared to 60,000 to 65,000 people if the old rules were followed."

In Toronto—where about half of all refugee claimants live—expansion for ethnic communities quickly began lobbying for instant treatment. They said that mass deportations could cause major economic disruptions because of the several thousand claimants who are well-settled in the city. Although only 34,000 claimants hold work permits, Toronto estimates that another 25,000 are working illegally. Among them is Carlos Rocha, 35, who arrived in Canada from Portugal in October, 1987, as a visitor and claimed refugee status two months later. He now owns a restaurant-cleaning business in Toronto, which employs five other refugee claimants from Portugal. Said Rocha: "If we are kicked out of the whole economy will be put in jeopardy as sectors such as cleaning and construction. Nobody else will do the work." But Rocha, Julia and the rest of the claimants, their fate now rests with the new panels of political appointees. True to form, there will be more waiting: hearings are not expected to start until April.

PAUL KATILA

YOU CAN TAKE



WHEREVER YOU GO **OR**—

You can take this amazing "5-in-1" BONUS GIFT with **Macleans** at HALF-PRICE!

All the news and information you need to know are at your fingertips with Maclean's and this remarkable minicalendar.

Every week, Maclean's brings you a concise summary of the news from across the country and around the world. Plus People and Politics, Books and Business, Science and Sports, Movies and Medicine, Travel and Technology. And more. All in one easy-to-read, colorful format.

Just as Maclean's is your all-in-one newsmagazine, so your incredible subscribers-only gift is an all-in-one "minicalendar." More than just a clock-calendar or calculator, it's an electronic memo and telephone book, too!

You can program up to 52 items (568 bytes), like birthdays, appointments, grocery list, bank account, driver's licence, social insurance numbers... even important phone numbers, automatically stored alphabetically. You can include your own secret password—and there's a search feature for quick retrieval.

Best of all, this amazing calculator is YOUR GIFT when you take Maclean's at half the cover price. Just complete and mail the coupon at right!



Shown as actual size



Mail in Maclean's Box #140, Street A, Willowdale, Ont. M2H 2B6  
Amazing "5-in-1" Calculator  
with Maclean's at Half-Price!

NAME ONLY ☐ \$65.00 or \$125.00 for 12 issues. Best Calculator when I pay ☐ PRIORITY SERVICE! I enclose \$15.00 and Calculator \$4.95

First Name \_\_\_\_\_ Last Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Prov \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_

☐ LONGER TERM DISCOUNT! ☐ PRIORITY SERVICE! I enclose \$15.00 and Calculator \$4.95

Charge ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ American Express

Gift ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Paid only in Canada

57674

**Macleans**  
KAREN KAIN'S MAGIC



# THE BOMBING OF FLIGHT 103

In the rain-soaked fields and wooded hills around the Scottish town of Lockerbie last week, hundreds of somber men and women scanned every inch of ground. Three years earlier, they collected thousands of fragments of wreckage from the Pan American World Airways jumbo jet that had crashed in a fireball on the town just four days before Christmas. One fact proved central to solving the mystery of why Flight 103, an airway from London to New York City, had fallen from the sky just 53 minutes after it took off: within 200 passengers and crew members and another 11 people on the ground. Searchers found a shattered suitcase with an unusual pattern of rips and tears. The case, along with parts of a plastic brief metal luggage container from the doomed jet's cargo hold, were taken to a weapons research center southeast of London. There, technicians recalled early from their Christmas break posed over the evidence—and in 24 hours delivered a chilling verdict: Flight 103 had been the victim of a deliberate bombing attack.

That announcement on Dec. 26—exactly a week after the Boeing 747 disaster ground Lockerbie and raised fire and wreckage in the quiet town—immediately set off an international hunt for those responsible. Police in Britain and the United States launched a massive investigation that extended into other parts of Europe and the Middle East. And as it became clear that the explosion that brought down Flight 103 had been a criminal act, possibly the work of Arab terrorists, calls for revenge swept the United States, home to most of the victims. President-elect George Bush, due to take office on Jan. 20, vowed to seek out any group responsible for the "cowardly terrorist action." At the end of a three-day hearing session in Texas, Bush declared that "we will seek hard and punish firmly and decisively those who did this."

Pleading and punishing the bombers, however, will pose major problems for both investigators and political leaders. British police warned that their inquiry will almost certainly be long and painstaking. And if responsibility for the bombing is eventually traced to a terrorist group, that only will drive the new Bush administration into direct confrontation with

## INVESTIGATION OF THE WRECKAGE SPARKS A WORLD WIDE POLICE SEARCH FOR TERRORISTS

either Libya or Syria. Two of the radical Palestinian organizations most widely suspected of engineering the attack are closely linked to the Libya and Syrian governments. If either group is held responsible, Bush will come under intense pressure to strike back at the government that protects it.

Air travelers immediately felt the impact of the discovery that Flight 103 had been deliberately destroyed. The finding confirmed fears that a bomb had been smuggled through security screens either at Frankfurt, where the flight originated, or at London's Heathrow airport,

transferred to the ill-fated Boeing 747 at London. The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration ordered American airlines flying out of 103 airports in Europe and the Middle East to tighten security, starting immediately. Among other measures, airlines were told to X-ray or physically inspect all baggage and to subject some passengers chosen at random to more stringent checks—possibly including body searches.

ATA officials compared those new measures to practices already used by Israel's national airline, El Al, whose passengers must check in three hours before takeoff in order to pass through careful security checks. As a result of those measures, El Al planes have never been successfully attacked, and at least one attempt to smuggle a bomb aboard an El Al jet—at Heathrow airport in April, 1986—was foiled. But such measures do not come without cost. "It just depends on how much airport security controls passengers are prepared to undergo," observed Michael Lessnig, an editor of the respected aviation magazine *Flight International*, published in London. "Because airport security costs money, it costs time and it costs convenience."

The discovery that the Pan Am plane had been deliberately bombed—either destroyed by a structural failure—was the result of what one British official called "30 years of 'bulletproof detective work'" by explosives experts at Britain's defense ministry.



Scene of destruction in Lockerbie: sparse traces of a plastic explosive

Working at the ministry's Royal Armament Research and Development Establishment in Kent, they combed debris collected at the crash site 500 km to the north. Tests in the laboratory suggested that it had been initiated by a fuse made of U-shaped glass encased in a plastic explosive. U-shaped glass encased in a plastic explosive is commonly used in fireworks. Tests also from the wreckage led the investigators to conclude that they had been ripped in a manner characteristic of an explosion. And they detected minute traces of a plastic explosive and the white

powder. Two parts of the pastel laguer container, he said, "show conclusive evidence of a detonating high explosive." Abdel Chadeh, "The explosive's reaction recovered from the debris have been positively identified and are consistent with the use of a high-performance plastic explosive."

Chadeh gave few other details, but aviation experts and other evidence suggested that the explosion almost certainly occurred in the plane's forward cargo hold. That is just below and behind the plane's flight deck and immediately behind its main cabin, or electronics control centre. A powerful explosion in the forward hold would blow a hole in the jet's fuselage and instantly demolish its autopilot, radio equipment and transmitters and other electronic gear. The result, one expert said, would be akin to the aircraft being "shot in the liver"—which would explain why the plane went so disastrous plume before crashing.

British investigators did not identify the plastic explosive involved, but most experts said that it was probably C-4, a high explosive. Some other plastic explosives, Semtex—made primarily for military purposes—has the consistency of putty and can be safely moulded into any shape—even rolled into thin sheets and concealed in the lining of a suitcase. It is relatively difficult to detect by airport metal detectors or X-ray machines, and can be set off



Cockpit of Pan Am jet: new security measures

burns matter of an explosion on parts of the lining of the luggage hold.

Hours later, chief investigator Michael Christie announced the findings at Lockerbie, where investigators were still in shock over the

## World Notes

### YUGOSLAV RESIGNATIONS

Prime Minister Branko Mitkovic and his entire cabinet resigned in the midst of Yugoslavia's worst economic crisis since the Second World War. Mitkovic and then he stepped down because parliament refused to pass a law needed to ensure continued support from the International Monetary Fund. Yugoslavia has a \$25-billion foreign debt and 250-poor-out-of-every-100-unemployed.

### ISRAELI PEACE PLAN

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir promised to present a Middle East peace plan within two months. While rejecting his opposition to a U.S.-sponsored international conference backed by Arab states, Shamir said that he favored giving Egypt the role of broker in Israeli talks and would consider talks for both the United Nations and the Soviet Union.

### NORTAGES RELEASED

Libyan authorities handed over two kidnapped French girls to the French Embassy in Tripoli. Taken from the Libyan-held Putsch Revolutionary Council seized the girls—Marie-Laure Bédier, 3, and her sister Veronique, 6—along with their mother and two Belgian in November, 1987. The others are still hostages in Lebanon.

### HIGH-LEVEL SUSPICIONS

The defense subpoenaed President Ronald Reagan and presidential-elect George Bush to testify at the trial—scheduled to begin Jan. 31—at former White House aide Oliver North on charges stemming from the Iran-contra affair.

### RACIAL UNREST IN CHINA

Shooting racial riots, Chinese student demonstrators took to the streets in the western city of Nanjing to demand punishment for African students who had allegedly started a brawl at Hubei University. The violence flared on Dec. 24 when the Africans attempted to escort Chinese girls to a university dance.

### AN AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY

Afghan guerrillas marked the sixth anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan with rocket and artillery attacks on several cities. Under UN-mediated armistice, Soviet troops were scheduled to withdraw from Afghanistan by Feb. 15.

### CLOSING U.S. BAIRES

A special U.S. bipartisan commission recommended that 26 domestic military bases be closed in a move that could save \$4.7 billion over 30 years.



Canadian victim Majella (left) Freeman, author's 'should have warned everybody'

where passengers and luggage tumbled from a Boeing 727 jet to the tarmac just as the jet exploded over Lockerbie. At week's end, the Times of London reported that the bomb was in a suitcase loaded in Frankfurt and

using a live demonstrator that emits a weak electric current, which can easily be disguised as a transmitter cable or other common device. Explosives experts estimated that roughly 25 to 40 lb of Semtex would be needed to bring down a medium plane like a Boeing 747 jumbo, and noted that many terrorist groups have the capability to prepare such a bomb. "It isn't difficult to make a bomb out of Semtex," said Juan Roa of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. "It wouldn't require any more expertise than making with dynamite."

But there was no clear danger last week linking any group to the explosives, and some American secret-service experts dismissed an early claim—reported last last week—by an Iranian group that it was responsible for the attack on its revenge for last July's downing of an Iranian passenger jet in the Persian Gulf by an American cruise ship. Instead, experts pointed to three groups with extensive histories of using sophisticated explosive devices—and political motives for mounting such an attack.

● The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command, led by Syrian and Hezbollah commander Hassan al-Najjar, has long been a vocal proponent of terrorism. In 1985, it was the group behind the hijacking of a Boeing 747. In 1986, it was the group behind the hijacking of a Boeing 747. In 1986, it was the group behind the hijacking of a Boeing 747. In 1986, it was the group behind the hijacking of a Boeing 747.

linked to attacks on El Al officers as well as a plastic bomb explosion in 1982 aboard a Pan Am plane flying from Tokyo to Honolulu in which a 16-year-old boy was killed and 18 passengers were injured. According to Israel's Ministry of Defense, the group is active in the West Bank, and has been responsible for the deaths of several Israeli soldiers. In 1985, it was the group behind the hijacking of a Boeing 747. In 1986, it was the group behind the hijacking of a Boeing 747.

was among those killed. "I don't know what terrible enough to kill them," said a Canadian member of a service for one of the two Canadians killed in the crash, Fred Proulx, a 25-year-old sailor from Dundas, Ont., asked members to bear no further losses on the ground. In Toronto, protesters of the other Canadian victim, financial analyst Hans-Martin Maack, 38, expressed anger that no one had asked the public about an anonymous bomb threat—15 days before the crash—against Pan Am's 615-hour flight out of Frankfurt. U.S. authorities had alerted diplomatic employees in



Body of American victim arriving in New York; calls for revenge swept the United States

capability and the media of opinionists that could link them with the latest mass murder. All three groups also oppose Arab's member as targets—and might well attack as American is seen as an attempt to sabotage the recently opened dialogue between Washington and the militant Yemeni Islamic leadership. The Israeli government also strongly opposes those calls—and last week warned on the Pan Am incident to indicate its argument that the United States was trying to invest with Islamic leaders. In Jerusalem, despite Foreign Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's declaration that the attack proves that terrorism is "irrevocable," he asked, "Can't you fight terrorism in one part of the world and reward it in another?"

While the hunt for the bombers got under way, the first bodies recovered from the crash site were returned to their homes. Many members of the victims' families called for revenge against those responsible. "These people are murderers and traitors," said Larry Wolf of Severn Park, Md., whose daughter, Mar-

Kenzie, of a warning received on Dec. 5 that there would be a bombing attempt within two weeks. "They should have warned everybody," said Magid's brother, John. "We think they were negligent."

In Boston, too, there was anger as well as grief. Protests from the plane took a 20-foot-long crater through out of Lockheed's central residential streets. Newcomer George Delano raised funds as much of the cost of the town—leaving physical damage that will take months to repair—and mental scars that may never heal. Rev. Peter Edwards, a Roman Catholic priest and close friend of a British lady of faith killed in the crash, expressed the outrage of many people on both sides of the Atlantic reached by the tragedy. "At the moment, we can only feel despair," he said. "It's too soon to talk about forgiveness."

ANDREW PHILLIPS in London with WILLIAM CORTLAND in Washington and BEN KATZ in Jerusalem

BRASIL

# Murder in the Amazon

An ecologist's death sparks worldwide protest

For years, the rubber cattle barons of Brazil's remote western Amazon region have acknowledged only one law: the law of the frontier. Through violence and corruption they have expanded leveled virgin tracts of rain forest, driving out anyone who stood in their way—and often murdering those who resisted. But with the murder on Dec. 22 of their most prominent opponent, grand union leader Francisco (Chico) Mendes, the cattle barons may have gone too far. Mendes's fight had made him an internationally known figure among environmentalists, and his assassination sparked a wave of protest that, observers say, may at last force the Brazilian government to rein in the cattlebarons and try to preserve the last-remaining Amazon forest.

The 44-year-old Mendes had told friends that he might not survive to see the new year. Five previous attempts on his life had failed. But this time—more than 20 police bodyguards had been assigned to protect him—he was shot down as he walked to the backdoor of his modest one-story house in the little jungle town of Xapuri in Acre state, in northwestern Brazil. Still, if not for Mendes's international standing, his death might have been dismissed as the murder of a country where, according to Amnesty International, more than 350 people are killed each year as land disputes festered into chaos. Federal police went after Aldo and Chico Alves da Silva, the men of a prominent rancher who, Mendes had said as early as last March, had threatened to kill him. Rumored in their family home near Xapuri last week, the brothers fought a fierce gun battle with police before being captured.

Other family members were arrested elsewhere, although no charges had been laid by week's end. Mendes achieved worldwide prominence in 1987 when the United Nations Environment Programme honored him as one of the world's top 500 ecologists. He also was honored by the Better World Foundation, a registered U.S. philanthropic foundation, in recognition of the way he and his followers have demonstrated that the rain forest can be economically exploited without being destroyed. "These people are a tragedy," Mendes said as he surveyed with Marlene's a few months before his death, "to be lost inter-

national banks to the dangers of financing new roads in the Amazon. We're not against development, but we don't want destruction."

A cable, signed by ecologists living outside Brazil, urged leaders by offering them most amiable and other local barons. Mendes was raised in one of the rubber-tapping com-

munal banks to the dangers of financing new roads in the Amazon. We're not against development, but we don't want destruction."

A year ago, in response to mounting concern over the destruction of the forest, the UN suspended its \$75-million loan to Brazil for paving the road said it agreed to fund environmental measures. As a result, the Brazilian government has begun to create three forest reserves in Acre, two with the express purpose of protecting the rubber tappers and their families. Such measures have made Acre a testing ground for new strategies that, according to many environmentalists, may represent Latin America's first chance to fight for a land-transition way of exploiting its natural resources.

While Mendes's murder was a severe blow to the environmental movement in Amazonia, it also brought renewed attention to the issue. "Chico Mendes was an unique individual and will be very hard to replace," said Peter May, the Ford Foundation's representative in Brazil. "But I think the repercussions of his death are going to be positive." Canadian conservationists who expressed the belief that Mendes's death had been a tragedy. "Mendes was a man who was unique and will be very hard to replace," said Peter May, the Ford Foundation's representative in Brazil. "But I think the repercussions of his death are going to be positive." Canadian conservationists who expressed the belief that Mendes's death had been a tragedy.

The union's main weapon has been Mendes's notoriety as a militant, radical ecologist, who, when seen, warned and children had seen him as a human wild animal threatened from



Mendes: a champion of the disappearing rain forest

Often, whirling chaos was his threat most women's lives. Mendes said, Mendes's, but the persecution have ended last. Without Mendes's aid, rubber tappers have no future." One of Mendes's biggest fights began in 1986, when the latter American development bank (AID) financed the building of a 600-km road through the rain forest to Rio Branco, the Acre state capital, bringing a wave of land speculation, cattle ranching—and hard grafting—to an end. The union and other new operators cleared huge swatches of land along the newly surfaced road. In the process they destroyed more rubber-tapping colonies, sending an estimated 30,000 families fleeing across the border to Roraima and a similar number to the urban areas of Rio Branco. Nor was Mendes's murder an isolated incident: just two days afterward, but other rubber tappers were found shot dead in the same small Acre town.

Still, Mendes and his supporters have plenty to do in Acre. As their tactics brought their increasing attention, the rubber tappers have received assistance from conservation and governmental agencies around the world—including the Canadian Embassy in Brasilia, the sector's capital, which provided about \$25,000 and a fished truck to help the union's efforts. The New York City-based Ford Foundation backed the rubber tappers with at least \$50,000.

A year ago, in response to mounting concern over the destruction of the forest, the UN suspended its \$75-million loan to Brazil for paving the road said it agreed to fund environmental measures. As a result, the Brazilian government has begun to create three forest reserves in Acre, two with the express purpose of protecting the rubber tappers and their families. Such measures have made Acre a testing ground for new strategies that, according to many environmentalists, may represent Latin America's first chance to fight for a land-transition way of exploiting its natural resources.

While Mendes's murder was a severe blow to the environmental movement in Amazonia, it also brought renewed attention to the issue. "Chico Mendes was an unique individual and will be very hard to replace," said Peter May, the Ford Foundation's representative in Brazil. "But I think the repercussions of his death are going to be positive." Canadian conservationists who expressed the belief that Mendes's death had been a tragedy. "Mendes was a man who was unique and will be very hard to replace," said Peter May, the Ford Foundation's representative in Brazil. "But I think the repercussions of his death are going to be positive." Canadian conservationists who expressed the belief that Mendes's death had been a tragedy.

JAMES HICKMAN with ARMAND WOLFE in São Paulo

## Invest Tax Free...

in the Cayman Islands;  
a secure and stable  
British Crown Colony  
and one of the world's  
largest offshore  
financial centers.



**Euro Bank**  
is there, providing

- Private Numbered Bank Accounts
- High Interest Term Deposit Accounts
- Company Incorporation and Management
- Trust and Escrow Services

For more information write:



**Euro Bank Corporation**

P.O. Box 1792 E  
Grand Cayman, B.W.I.  
British West Indies

Phone: (202) 9496711  
Telex: CF 4580  
Fax: Group 23  
(202) 9496133

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

WORLD



Tokyo Stock Exchange: windfall profits for a select group of politicians

**JAPAN**

## Insider trading

*Japan's government is rocked by scandal*

When Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita shuffled his 27 cabinet cabinet on Dec. 27, he was clearly attempting to distance his government from an ever-widening insider stock trading scandal.

But the cabinet's new composition had barely hung up their traditional morning hats—which they had worn to the swearing-in ceremony in the Imperial Palace in Tokyo last week—before his strategy began to unravel. At a news conference following the ceremony, newly appointed Justice Minister Tetsuo Hasegawa said that he would "thoroughly investigate" the so-called Recruit scandal and help restore public confidence in the political process. But, within hours, Japan's Kodo News Service reported that Hasegawa's political organization had over the past 12 years accepted more than \$55,000 in contributions from the Recruit Co.—the firm at the heart of the controversy. As a result, Hasegawa, 76, stood as the shuffling black laminae to the

prime minister's official residence early Friday morning—just before his resignation.

Hasegawa was the latest victim of a scandal that has led to the resignations of 20 key politicians and business leaders in the past six months. Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa quit on Dec. 7 after admitting that he secretly had bought Recruit shares cheaply before they were moved to the public in October, 1986, and their sale accounted for the Tokyo Stock Exchange. While not illegal, such transactions were frowned upon. Last Friday, Takeshita appointed a successor to Hasegawa. But as an admission of how deeply the scandal had spread into the ranks of parliament, the beleaguered prime minister went to the private sector for a suitable candidate. Former Supreme Court judge Mitsuo Takeuchi, 54, declared Mitsuo Miyoshi, director general of the influential business organization Nippon Keirei. "Recruit is giving Japanese business a bad name inside and outside the country."



Takeshita's 20 resignations as the past six months

Supreme Court judge Mitsuo Takeuchi, 54, declared Mitsuo Miyoshi, director general of the influential business organization Nippon Keirei. "Recruit is giving Japanese business a bad name inside and outside the country."

The roots of the scandal circle traced back at least four years. At that time, Japan's Recruit Co., an aggressive real estate and insurance conglomerate, was one of the most spectacular rising stars in the ebullient Japanese economy. Under its stylish chairman, 52-year-old Hiromasa Imai, Recruit had risen from a small enterprise in 1960 to a 25-company empire, with 1987 sales of \$4 billion. Apparently in an effort to ease his way into Japan's most influential circles, Imai sold two million shares in a subsidiary company, Recruit Cosmos, to 150 politicians, businessmen and businessmen. In many cases, he even arranged financing through yet another subsidiary, First Finance, to help people on that stock list purchase the shares at a cost of about \$12 each. When the shares were finally made available to the public in over-the-counter trading, their value skyrocketed to nearly \$50. As a result, the lucky beneficiaries of Imai's largesse realized huge tax-free, windfall profits.

Last June, some of these murky dealings began coming to light. Japanese reporters started reporting that Imai Recruit was allowed to break some planning regulations when it erected a new headquarters—a 20-story office tower—in the center of Kawasaki, a satellite city of Tokyo, in 1986. The rumors discovered that the deputy mayor of Kawasaki was a beneficiary of insider trading at Recruit. That revelation opened the floodgates. Ever since, the Japanese media has contained almost daily accounts of how key members of the government and parliament had benefited—often through share purchases by their secretaries—from the Recruit deal.

The scandal did not stop at the doors of government. In July, the president of Japan's leading financial daily newspaper, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, resigned after admitting involvement in the insider-trading affair. And last month, the chairman of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp., the largest telecommunications firm in the world, resigned after media reports revealed that he had made \$80,000 on his Recruit Cosmos shares.

The growing stock scandal—as well as the pressure last month of an unexpected three-percentage point sales tax—has undermined the popularity of the government. A recent poll by the Tokyo daily Mainichi Shimbun showed that the Takeshita administration has the support of only 28 per cent of respondents, down from 36 per cent when the prime minister took office 14 months ago. Still, Canadian businessman Kenneth Adair, who has lived in Tokyo for the past two years, said that the Recruit scandal shocked few Japanese. "Corruption is rampant in the system," said Adair. "Most Japanese think politics is as ugly, dirty business as most people don't get involved in." Although the sudden resignation of prime minister Hasegawa did get another embarrassing blow to the government, the prime minister himself is widely expected to leave the scandal—at least said to have been involved as party leader and not nations.

GEOFF BELL/Map in Tokyo



## When there never seems to be enough hours in a day...

It's time to add Radio Shack's CT300 handheld cellular phone to your travelling agenda. It will turn all your travelling time into productive time—call your office for messages or arrange appointments. Lightweight design lets you take the CT300 anywhere—to the job site, golf course. And even if you're airborne, lock the CT300 away in your briefcase and you could keep in touch between flights. Memory for accurate speed-dialing of up to 60 phone numbers. Includes a handy rechargeable battery pack, antenna, carrying case and stamp. CT300... call 1-800-222-8100



Check the white pages for a Radio Shack store. Ready Computer Centre, or participating dealer nearest you.

©1988 Radio Shack Corporation, Inc.

**TANDY/Radio Shack**

Check for cellular service in your area.

# POSTPONED PLEASURES

When Mary O'Connor aged her dress shop for older women in downtown Toronto last October, she was actually hoping to provide something that her handicapped mother had found elusive: a place to buy clothes that are easy to put on and out of, and that flatter an older figure. The dresses in her shop, Traditions, have no back zippers or tiny buttons to frustrate arthritic hands, and there are blouses cut to fit curving bodies. But now O'Connor has been surprised by the response. A growing number of older customers—average age about 66—who are affluent and prepared to pay for high-quality specialty stores, are fueling the rapid growth of her business. Indeed, such consumers are part of a burgeoning segment of society that now controls more than 50 per cent of Canada's discretionary income. Those 50-plus years of age and older. Still marketing consultant Leonard Rubin of Toronto-based Rubin Consultants. "Business is beginning to realize that these people may have less time, but they aren't dead."

On the contrary, Canadians over 50 are among the heaviest consumers of expensive lifestyle products. They travel widely and are the leading purchasers of luxury condominiums, large cars and back conversation appliances as microwave ovens. They are also living longer, healthier lives. In the past 12 years, the size of the over-50 group jumped by 26 per cent to the present level of 6.5 million—about one-third of the adult Canadian population. And their wealth is astonishing. As a group, Canadians over 50 control 68 per cent of the country's total personal wealth.

They also are among the largest consumers of magazines and newspapers, and indeed, their numbers and buying power help to support several Canadian publications specifically for those over 50, including Vancouver-based *Maturity* and Toronto-based *Tulip's Seniors*. Another national English-language magazine in the planning stages. The glossy, 60- to 100-page publications will be under the

## THE OVER-50s ARE SPENDING FREELY ON FUN, AND NOW THE MARKETPLACE IS BEGINNING TO TAKE NOTICE

direction of Montreal-based magazine owner Francine Tremblay, who launched a senior magazine in Quebec in 1987 called *Le 50e Age*.

The buying power of Canadians who are now over 50 has been building steadily for the past four decades. Most of the individuals in the group entered the workforce, bought homes and began a savings program during the long economic boom that followed the Second World War. Inflation has greatly increased the value of their homes, which most own outright.

O'Connor serves customer Bobbie Kay, showcasing wealth.



As well, especially for those over 65, Depression-era habits of saving have left them with significant pools of capital. Statistics compiled by Toronto-based Market Facts of Canada Ltd. show that, on average, cheque accounts held by those over 65 in 1987 were 130 per cent larger than those of other Canadians. People in their late middle age and older tend to be shrewd and careful shoppers, but—once convinced that a product or service fits their needs—they will pay high prices with little hesitation. Still, the majority of advertisers has failed to recognize this vast and growing pool of purchasing power. Said Ralph Hicks, president of Toronto-based Venture Brands, a management consulting firm, "Twenty-five per cent of advertising is directed at those under 40."

That situation often stems from stereotyping. Said Kathryn: "The perception is that those over 50 are set in their ways, but that is wrong. In fact, those over 50 spend

### O'Connor and Cobble: enjoying the good life

most time containing the benefits not drawbacks of a product than their children do." Rubin says that most people also present themselves as being prouder than they are, and often pursue the goals and activities associated with a younger age group. The over 50s do not perceive themselves as "old," said Rubin. "It is the familiar slogan: an old person is anyone 15 years older than you are." One of the most common misconceptions is that those over 60 are excessively frugal, physically frail and afraid to leave the security of their own homes. According to Fletcher Brown, publisher of the Winnipeg weekly newspaper *Sunday Times*, 55 per cent of those over 50 travel two or more times a year, often by plane. In Holidays, a Winnipeg travel agency, recently responded with a new line of those—four-week vacation packages—instead of the traditional one- and two-week programs—called "Summer by five per cent of advertising is directed at those under 40."

That situation often stems from stereotyping. Said Kathryn: "The perception is that those over 50 are set in their ways, but that is wrong. In fact, those over 50 spend

There is almost no end to the variety of products and activities that appeal to the over-50s market. Mary Schneider, editor of the 10-year-old Jockey magazine based in Colborne, Ont., said that sexual and third cancers are common among older Canadians, who may purchase a retail business, begin writing fiction or journalism or become consultants. They are also frequent buyers of products that, said Schneider, "appeal to people as they age." Top-of-the-line items including Cadillac cars, recreational vehicles, high-definition stereo televisions and video cassette recorders are particularly popular, she said. "They have the time and the money. These people don't think twice when they plan to drop \$50,000 for a 60-foot recreational vehicle."

Banks and other financial institutions are one of the few sectors that have begun to move about the purchasing power of older Canadians according to statistics prepared for the Royal Bank of Canada. Canadians over 60 control more than 60 per cent of all bank deposits. Most banks offer special discounts for senior citizens, such as free cheque accounts. The Royal Bank has gone a step further. Since 1984, it has been

using retired bank employees to promote the sale of retirement-related savings plans among its older customers. Rubins within the "Grey Panthers" and they offer potential investors in their homes. The Royal also maintains a "Senior Citizens" in use of its Toronto branches. It provides so-called "advice" to its 60-plus million customers to purchase Series 1 Government of Canada bonds. The Royal also provides a "Senior Citizens" in use of its Toronto branches. It provides so-called "advice" to its 60-plus million customers to purchase Series 1 Government of Canada bonds. The Royal also provides a "Senior Citizens" in use of its Toronto branches. It provides so-called "advice" to its 60-plus million customers to purchase Series 1 Government of Canada bonds.

In some ways, the grey crowd was in just beginning Toronto-based advertising agency Grey Canada predicts that by the year 2000—50 years after the oldest of the baby boomers began turning 50—there will be 9.5 million Canadians over the age of 50. And according to Michael Williams, vice-president of Toronto-based consultants Campaigns Market and Social Research, "People who are ageing in this area now isn't necessarily 'yet.' When the baby of baby boomers is in their mid to late 30s terms 50, be added, 'This week market will explode.' And when that happens, the 50-plus market could well overwhelm all others. Age, at last, will be the rage."

PATRICIA CRUSKOLM

## Business Notes

### TEAM PLAYERS

Results of a survey of employee attitudes—collected at 38 Canadian and American firms employing close to 85,000 workers revealed that American workers take greater pride in their companies and believe they are more competitive. Canadian workers believe that there is more competition between management and workers in their companies, but they also believe that their firms are more hierarchical and resistant to change.

### A MAJOR LEAGUE FITCH

Selling O'Brien, Brewsters of Canada Ltd. announced that it may bid against Liberty Brewsters of Canada Ltd. for the right to televise major-league baseball games in Canada for four seasons, beginning in 1994. The bidding for the Canadian rights was through open tendering until 10:30 p.m. Monday for bids for major league baseball for \$1.5 billion.

### MEDIA SALES

Media Sales Bureau also struck a deal on Dec. 27 to sell advertising spots approved by self-regulatory radio and television stations in Alberta and British Columbia to Vancouver-based PRC Pacific International Communications Ltd. for \$117.5 million. The stations were included in the \$104-million agreement to purchase Series 1 Government of Canada bonds. The Royal also provides a "Senior Citizens" in use of its Toronto branches. It provides so-called "advice" to its 60-plus million customers to purchase Series 1 Government of Canada bonds. The Royal also provides a "Senior Citizens" in use of its Toronto branches. It provides so-called "advice" to its 60-plus million customers to purchase Series 1 Government of Canada bonds.

### TOKYO EXCHANGE RECORD

The booming Tokyo Stock Exchange posted a record high level on the last day of trading in 1989. The 225-share Nikkei stock average closed the year at 30,120 points, up by 42 per cent from its 1988 opening level of 21,217.

### SANTOS AND LEAH BARLOV

Federal regulators in the United States announced that they will provide a total of \$5.2 billion in aid over the next 10 years to free exiled Cuban assets and loans institutions and one in California.

### PIL SATISFACTION APPROVED

United States, Broadcasting Corp. Judge Ruffa Reynolds recently approved the sale of the assets of the bankrupt PTL television ministry in Toronto and entrepreneur Stephen Ross for \$78 million. Ross has said he'll be in control with a \$13.9 million deposit.

# An old favorite returns

Gas producers court the huge American market

Although little noticed at the time, the visit had special significance. Last Dec. 12, Martin Brice, chairman of the powerful Federal Energy Regulatory Commission—which oversees natural gas and electricity in the United States—dined in Ottawa. The occasion, a meeting with Robert Priddy, chairman of Canada's National Energy Board, which controls energy exports and imports, Priddy declined to say what they talked about during the occasion meeting of the two energy CEOs. But analysts say that the visit underscored the growing importance of Canadian electricity and natural gas for the United States. In fact, Canada's troubled natural gas companies are already enjoying the benefits of America's growing hunger for imported energy. Although prices remained stagnant, gas exports to the United States grew by 30 per cent in 1988, hitting 1.3 billion cubic feet, the highest level in history. And the National Energy Board is predicting another 200-per-cent increase this year.

The long-term picture is looking rosy. Experts say that gas use is poised to make a comeback in the United States, where it is viewed as cheaper, cleaner and more dependable alternative to foreign oil. Western Canada is at the forefront of this trend, with many companies here left unused in reservoir under the ground rather than being at normal depressed prices. But rising prices can barely accommodate the 60 per cent of total Canadian production that is exported to the United States. However, by 1991, several huge cross-border pipeline projects that are now seeking regulatory approval will expand the export capacity.

American gas producers are fighting to keep the Canadian market out of their home market. But studies say that president-elect George Bush has no intention of locking out anyone—especially since the signing of the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, which forbids maximum export prices or taxes and prohibits other country trade restrictions as prices except during emergencies. There is also political pressure by the heavily populated northeastern states for Washington to open the floodgates to Canadian fuel. Said William MacLean, a former U.S. deputy secretary of energy with close ties to Bush: "The Free Trade Agreement will help ensure American consumers confidence that there is a secure supply of natural gas to fulfill their needs at competitive prices."

Indeed, only weeks after Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's re-election with a mandate to proceed with free trade, the chairman of the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission announced separate pipeline plans by consortium led by TransCanada Pipelines Ltd. of

Toronto and Norwest Inc. of Montreal. Combined, the two projects will be able to pump more than 900 million cubic feet of Canadian gas north into the energy hungry northeastern states—increasing U.S. gas imports from



TransCanada's Ontario pipeline: bottleneck

Canada by an estimated 35 per cent.

By launching out a preliminary under the 37 competing permits, the U.S. regulators intended to sidestep a complex approval process that could have dragged on until 1993. Instead, the Canadian-led consortia will file their final proposals to the U.S. regulatory commission as Jan. 17, and production on the new lines could begin as early as November, 1991.

As well, other plans are afoot to ease the pipeline bottleneck. Five consortia have begun the long process of seeking regulatory

approval to build a new pipeline that would move more Canadian gas into California—the fastest-growing gas market in the United States—where the two major existing pipelines are regularly full to capacity. And Shell Canada Ltd. and Enbridge Resources Canada Ltd. recently applied to build a new northbound pipeline needed to connect Arctic gas pipelines in northern Canada.

Meanwhile, on Nov. 24, TransCanada Pipelines received National Energy Board approval for a \$507-million expansion, which will allow it to sell an additional 134 billion cubic feet of natural gas during 1990 to new markets in Canada and the United States. And the Toronto-based gas giant is a host to the new applications with the National Energy Board to build further facilities along its existing system to ship an additional 304 billion cubic feet of gas a year to the United States. Said James Cameron, president of the pipeline division of TransCanada Pipelines: "We haven't had growth of this nature for years."

Now so, beleaguered western Canadian gas producers say that they hope the export boom will continue long enough for gas prices to start increasing again. Since 1984, depressed prices and a North American surplus of the fuel have forced Canadian producers to leave large amounts of gas stored in the ground. Now, such companies as Can Resources Ltd. of Calgary are scrambling to find all the oil they can to export to the United States, where prices are higher than in Canada—even though prices are still less than half of what they were five years ago. Said Can president Robert Lamont: "Most of us are just trying to expand our volumes and stay in business until the prices eventually come around."

Canadian gas companies can likely count on support from Bush, who denounced natural gas during the recent election campaign as "America's energy not to be sold" and who is a vocal proponent of nuclear and coal and other forms of air pollution. According to Bush's adviser Martin, natural gas will avoid penalties for reducing the United States' market dependence on foreign oil. Martin says that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' recent agreement to limit

production and drop the price of crude next year may make cheaper gas look even more enticing. As well, public pressure could force coal and oil of burning oilfields/irrevocable natural gas as a way of reducing air pollution. Said Martin: "Gas is something which Bush thinks America should take a good look at."

Canada's gas companies often say that the new U.S. administration will look to the North

JOHN DONOFRIO



Two-block construction in Dartmouth, N.S.: Wilson (below): 'A soft landing'

## Caution lights

Predictions of recession in North America

Most prominent forecasts warn that a North American recession is inevitable in about 12 months. But even then, there is much uncertainty about just what it will take to derail the North American economy, which is now entering its fourth consecutive year of economic growth. Most private-sector forecasters say that the U.S. and Canadian economies have enough momentum to keep growing in 1989, but at a much slower rate than they did in 1988. Forecasters also say that their highest levels in four years, and many economists say that they will go even higher if George Bush, when he takes over as president, does not make moves to reduce his nation's staggering budget deficit of \$148 billion. From here, he is prepared to stick with the high rate of inflation, the United States will likely slide into a recession. And Canada, which under the Free Trade Agreement now has closer ties than ever to the United States, would follow close behind.

The specter of high interest rates and slower growth in America has led most economists to predict that Canada's so-called soft inflation-adjusted gross domestic product (GDP)—the value of all goods and services produced—will only grow by about 3.3 per cent this year, compared with a robust 5.3 per cent in 1988. At the same time, in an effort to ward off inflation and protect the value of the Canadian dollar, Bank of Canada Gov. John Crow and

Finance Minister Michael Wilson are keeping interest rates about two percentage points higher than those in America. And figures for October released by Statistics Canada last month showed that Canada's GDP grew by only 0.3 per cent in October, down from 0.3 per cent in September and 0.6 per cent in August.

When steadily declining tax incentives are phased out, the U.S. economy will be hit hard. Speaking to a group of businessmen in New York City last month, he declared, "Although anyone would prefer lower to higher or no interest rates at any given time, the long-term damage caused by any long-term tax reduction is not clear."

Wilson said that the U.S. economy will be hit hard by the tax cuts, but he is prepared to stick with the high rate of inflation, the United States will likely slide into a recession. And Canada, which under the Free Trade Agreement now has closer ties than ever to the United States, would follow close behind.

But many economists say the concern about inflation that policymakers and central bankers in Canada and the United States have is excessive. Wage increases and inflation rates in both countries have

increased less than five per cent each of the past five years, and they are forecast to rise only slightly in 1989. Said Michael Miller, director of research for the Toronto-based Wilson Group economic consulting firm: "If you look at the statistics, it is not clear that there is any inflation problem at all." And, said Priddy, a senior research director with the Economic Council of Canada: "All major economists since the Second World War have been brought about by an overreaction to the early 1970s of the world to inflation rates."

Despite these views, Priddy added that further increases in U.S. interest rates are inevitable if the Bush administration fails to reduce its deficit. Both government and private debt levels in the United States are at record levels. In order to avoid further rate increases, many economists predict that Bush will likely "weed out" companies prone not to raise taxes.

Meanwhile, growth in key sectors of the Canadian economy is already slowing. George Yanc, an economist at the Toronto-based forecasting firm Data Resources of Canada, said that the year of new business investment will slow following last year's jump of 16 per cent, which was the highest since 1968.

Most private business predicts that other sectors of the economy will experience setbacks in 1989. According to Miller, Canadian housing starts will decline for the second year in a row, by roughly 14 per cent to about 189,000 this year. And says that automobile sales in Canada are expected to dip below one million for the first time since 1984. Most forecasters say that consumers will spend little more than last year, and that the consumer spending will rise only modestly because of high levels of personal debt, higher interest rates and eroding confidence.

In the resource sectors, the outlook is stable. Most economists say that prices for metals and forest products will rise sharply in 1989, have peaked and will probably start to decline this year. At the same time, Western oil producers say that they are willing to see if last November's agreement by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to limit their output begins to take effect. That will result in a huge increase in oil prices.

Still, there is a recession in 1990, economists say that Ontario, whose manufacturing and services sectors are especially vulnerable to changes in interest rates or raw materials costs, will probably feel the downturn first. Indeed, all provinces and industries that have grown rapidly in the past few years are likely to be hit hard by the downturn. The fall will be hardest to take.



JOHN DONOFRIO



## New brooms against deadly weapons

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

The idea of Canada's nuclear-powered submarines remains untested, but another novel initiative, based on leading-edge technology developed in British Columbia, is about to wedge itself into the headlines. The \$750-million plan to build a dozen coastal patrol vessels, equipped with man-overboard gear and radar by Canada's naval researchers, has given a big boost to the Pacific coast underwater scientists who have gathered dramatic advances in the field, first developed for Canada's offshore oil fleet.

Typical of the coast Pacific coast enterprises being tapped to participate in the project is Thomas Hansen, a former RCMP pilot who has always been fascinated by underwater exploration and who is now president of Sea Submersible Ltd. Instead of trying to improve on the historical methods of man-overboard recovery, Hansen pioneered a new approach of non-intruding, adapting some of the guidance systems used to raise missiles and launch geostationary flight-control systems. He wrote one of the world's first converted boats at Deep Cove, a tiny inlet on Vancouver Island's Sunshine Peninsula, with a staff of 12 engineers, and he keeps day-to-day money flowing at fly drag industries surveys for offshore companies, industries research and cable repairs.

His Marine "concrete-miscible," which he operates from a converted tourist tug, has the unique advantage of being able to operate effectively in very strong currents and the poor visibility of the coast's murky waters. It can work independently 2,000 km in front of its mother ship, relaying through camera cameras every metal object it spots, so that crew members are never in danger. He describes the self-contained system, which can be lifted on and off ships for transport by crane (placed in "one of the most sophisticated in the world") such boats could easily be deployed in self-protection, except that Hansen's idea was recently vetoed by John Mulroney, the chief of the defence staff for the United Kingdom, who was impressed with the Minuta-

*Initiatives to sweep warlike implements out of our harbors and sea-lanes should get priority attention*

calling it an "infringe technology on which Sea Submersible is building the way."

At the same time, Iraq, which had dozens of troubles with Iranian mines, is negotiating for two Minuta and a possible 20 more. The Canadian navy has already bought one and has given him a contract to enhance its capabilities. (No concentrated efforts have been made by Britain to secure the U.S. market, mainly because of perceived obstacles in the American approach to the mine-countermeasure combat system.) No project has incentive, he says the makers of his units reject self-destructive devices to cause any casualties to the discoverer what makes them tick? Hansen expects to have sales of more than half a billion in the next few years.

Although mines are seldom mentioned in disarmament talks, they are a probably popular topic and have been used at almost every major naval conflict in the 20th century. During the Second World War, 630,000 mines sank 3,900 ships. Germany alone sank 17 North American ports, including Halifax and St. John's, and not only closed the harbors at those times but forced the U.S. and Canadian navies to collect 1400 ships to sweep them clean. They are the most cost-effective weapons

going because they are relatively inexpensive and, over time, require no commitment of coast-hut forces. The danger of these weapons can cause the other side to expend huge efforts on countermeasures—even though there may not be any mines there at all. During the Korean War, when the North moved Nasser harbor, a frustrated American admiral complained, "The U.S. navy has lost control of the sea to a country without a navy, equipped a weapon thought to be obsolete at the time of the First World War: led from vessels that were in use at the time of the birth of Christ."

Canada's navy has an mines and said the Minuta mine ship could only spot them by sailing an undetectable remote diver past the mine to take a look. The U.S.S.R. is known to possess at least half a million mines, many of them set off by sophisticated combinations of the proper sound, low wave pressure or hull-mounted passing ships. They can be set to detonate under specific types of ships or be delayed to go off after a dozen or 300 vessels have gone by, one new self-harming model can escape detection by burying itself, sink-like, under the ocean floor.

"It would be so easy to mine any of our harbors and to block off the St. Lawrence," said Rear Admiral Robert George, head of Canada's Pacific fleet, who spent several weeks last year aboard French minesweepers. "People say to me, 'Nobody's got a grudge against Canada, why would anyone have to do so?' Well," he added, referring to Japan's dependence on coal-fired technology, "they wouldn't necessarily want to do anything to us, but justifying they wanted to stop Japan from producing steel—they would have to do so at close all around. By using mines on the coast of Japan, at Prince Rupert and spend other coal supplies imported from Australia. The Japanese steel mills would grind to a halt."

Born in only one of 30 West Coast research centres involved at the time for the project was James McVillain of International Submarine Engineering Ltd. in Vancouver. He has developed an operational "Dolphin," a radio-remote-controlled device that resembles a manta ray submarine. Michael Horne, who leads his own Marine Submarine Technologies Ltd. in Victoria, recently completed a study that documented the industry's growth potential, he noted that at least one-third of the companies are getting ready to relocate, unless local economic conditions improve.

The problem was undercapitalization, lack of federal research funds and no coherent policy on high technology by the B.C. government, said McVillain. "What we need to do is establish a central West Coast electronic, robotics, manufacturing and marketing facility to help them, by understanding what the facilities as well as a common response to the world marketplace."

In a country with the world's largest coastline, and a possible trade route dependent for one-third of its gross national product on exports, we could well expect governments to invest heavily in developing out of our harbors and sea-lanes to receive priority attention.

## PEOPLE

### ACTING LIKE A CANADIAN

Playwright Joanna McClelland Glass says that a premiere away from Broadway is a "bit of a relief." When her new comedy, *Xanthea*, opens in Toronto this week, it will be the first time in 11 years that a work by the Saskatchewan writer premieres in her native land. Glass—whose 1984 Play Maturity opened on Broadway—says that *Xanthea*'s hometown cast, featuring R. H. Thomson, makes her characters sound more authentic. Adds Glass, 50: "The American actors thought they should put an 'oh, after every word to the Canadian'."

### Fear of failure

For the pop group Blue Swans, success is a tough act to follow. When the five-member band from Toronto put out their debut album, *Overcast*, it sold more than 125,000 copies in Canada, enough to put it in a new band. Now the group is at work on a second album to be released in March. "We are in a vulnerable time," said Greg Keeler, 32, one of the group's lead singers. He added that the band is under pressure to prove its debut through success but a lack of success would mean the end of the group's lead singers. He added that the band is under pressure to prove its debut through success but a lack of success would mean the end of the group's lead singers. He added that the band is under pressure to prove its debut through success but a lack of success would mean the end of the group's lead singers.

Keeler: "A vulnerable time"

### DESERVING FRIENDS

Performer Lily Tomlin says that she would like her cinematic characters to get a little more respect. The actress is pulling her cast of old people in her own women's magazine show. *The Search for Signs of Intelligent Life in the Universe*, which is in Toronto for a one-week run. The Detroit actor added that in 1984 she tried to have Emmet—the telephone operator who made famous on the comedy series *Laugh-In*—contacted for a TV show. Tomlin, 49, added, "I love Emmet, but for Emmet it would have been such a thrill." She also said that she is worried about when she will take her imaginary husband after her show, which opened on Broadway in 1985—closed in Toronto on Feb. 17. But she added that *Emmet*, a devilish child she created about 20 years ago, has her own place. Tomlin's *Emmet* will be starring in a TV sitcom special by Montreal comedian David Fries and American comedian Ted Turner. "I would like to see something, she would love that."

Tomlin: Love for her characters



Stewart: the rebellious daughter

### SCARLET STUDY

Canadian actress Catherine Mary Stewart recently found trouble in Jamaica on a red-head. The Edmonton native said her blond hair for her role in the sci-fi miniseries *Pacific and Paradise*, based on one of the most intriguing unsolved murder cases of the 1940s, which will be aired in February. Stewart, 26, plays the rebellious daughter of Canadian gold prospector Sir Henry Deane who was brutally murdered in the Bahamas in 1942. Afterward, Stewart said, she will keep her character's hair color. Miniseries may have fun, but it seems redheads have more mystery.

### A funny way to get closer

Canadian Tanya Oksala's jokes have been knocking three dead in Los Vegas and in her native Japan—even though one of her themes is nuclear war. She thanks the Yanks for dropping the bomb, but adds, "Please don't do it again." Oksala, 29, who recently called herself "Pearl Harbor," went to America in 1980 to encourage Japanese and American harmony through laughter. Said Oksala: "Maybe one day we can all play basketball together."





## COVER

# POLICE UNDER FIRE

THERE IS A PAINFUL REASSESSMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN POLICE AND THE PEOPLE THEY SERVE

**A**t 7:45 p.m. on Dec. 8, a 28-soldier bullet smashed through the rear window of a stolen black Nissan Maxima and into the torso of its 17-year-old driver. Fifteen hours later, Michael Wade Lawson died when doctors disconnected his body from a life-support system at Mississauga Hospital, just west of Toronto. The remnants of shattering glass left a legacy of anger and distrust. The youth happened to be black. The bullet that killed him was one of several fired by two plainclothes policemen. The next day, the First Regiment Police Force declared that the officers had fired at the high-powered Maxima in self-defence after its driver, spinning an order to stop, drove directly at them. But Lawson's grieving family and friends

accused the police of racist violence. Lawson, said neighbour Milton Blake, at the youth's funeral, had been "cut down by the hunter's gun, misled by the leader of the pack." Added John Mackay, a member of Toronto's Black Action Defence Committee: "We want murder charges."

**Tragedy:** Lawson's death was a sad education to a growing list of tragedies that has forced a painful reassessment of relations between Canadian police and the communities they are sworn to serve. Among some Canadians—especially the expanding communities of visible minorities—there is vocal suspicion that police forces are, at best, out of touch with a changing society and, at worse, racist. In rapid cars and station houses across the country, meanwhile, policemen and a growing num-

ber of politicians say that it has become more difficult to distinguish between the peace and enforce the law. As pressures mount on both sides, so do the number of victims. Spokesmen for police point to the toll of murders and deaths among serving officers, while the mounting numbers of police shootings relatives to the dead.

**Controversial:** Lawson was the second black Toronto-area resident in five months to die after being shot by police, and the most recent in a series of controversial killings. Last August, a policeman shot and killed Lester Douglas, a 45-year-old black man in a Toronto running police. A police spokesman quoted Const. David Dewey as saying that he fired at Douglas to defend his partner when Douglas lunged at him with a knife in Montreal last February. Black leaders alleged racism when a jury acquitted Const. Allen Goulet of a manslaughter charge after he had shot and killed an unarmed black 16-year-old, Anthony Griffin, the previous November. Griffin—wanted for breaking and entering—had been on order to surrender custody.

During the month following Goulet's acquittal—which the Crown is now appealing—Marion Indian Indian John Joseph Harper died from a police bullet fired during a scuffle with Winnipeg's Mountie Robert Cross on a city street. Then, in June, Vancouver police shot and killed a disarmed, knife-wielding psychotic patient, Gregory Caglin, in what a coroner's jury later determined to be "a racist, premeditated homicide...a species of suicide."

After each explosion of lethal police gunfire, lawmakers grappled for explanations. In Quebec and Manitoba, commissions have begun inquiries into police treatment of racial minorities. And one week after Lawson's death, Ontario Solicitor General Joan Smith named a five-member civilian panel to examine relations between the police and minority groups. Spokesmen for ethnic minorities say the most vocal critics of police conduct across the country. Among the general public, surveys conducted by Gallup Canada Inc. show that 50 per cent of Canadians consider the country's 52,000 police officers to be highly or very highly trustworthy—statisticians noted exposed the same opinion in 1970. But even among those who possess general satisfaction with the police, say observers of community relations, personal contacts with police officers are seldom either welcome or feared. "We have a love-hate relationship with police," observed John Sewell, a former mayor of Toronto and author of the 1985 study *Police*. "We used them to save us from dangerous situations, yet we feel they engage on our lives."

For their part, police officers across Canada told *Maclean's* that they view their fellow citizens with growing distrust, frustration and a sense of deepening isolation. "A police officer coming on a case is resented by everyone," said Robert Menard, 54, a busy 30-year veteran of the Montreal Urban Community police force. For one "that how the hell can a civilian understand what we deal with every day? You are God damned right we are frustrated."

**Problems:** There are 13,483 Royal Canadian Mounted Police who enforce federal law and provide rural service in eight provinces and the North. Provincial police forces operate in Ontario and Quebec, while most cities and towns have their own municipal police. Many of

those who spoke to *Maclean's* correspondents said that the mounting pressures of their work—and the similar pinch of public criticism—have resulted in a low morale and a growing number of stress-related personal problems. According to new surveys, as many as 75 per cent of police marriages end in divorce (page 30). In Halifax, Montreal and Calgary, among other cities, the rising number of stress-related complaints—including alcohol abuse, domestic violence and depression—has prompted the establishment of counselling services for emotionally troubled officers. Social scientists and other observers say that a number of factors have conspired to raise the level of stress on Canadian police. It is increasingly affluenced society economic pressures, the growing use of drugs and an influx of immigrants from cultures with different traditions and aptitudes toward the law have contributed to a rising level of violent crime that police must routinely deal with (page 34). At the same time, the 1980 Charter of Rights and Freedoms, with its clear definitions of individual rights, and the 1984 Young Offenders Act—which some officers say limits their ability to deal with criminals under 18—have diminished the scrutiny when police fall short of demanding standards of conduct.

**Escalation:** There is impassioned debate, however, over what must be corrected in order to restore the tarnished honor of the policeman's badge. Sewell blames the military-style discipline that still pervades most police forces. "Look at the confusion of the normal cop on the beat," he said in an interview. "They are trained badly in a 1960s-century management structure. And they lack out." On the other hand, the director of the University of Regina's crime justice research school, James Harding, criticizes the commitment to a tradition of "tells who are police made to be ashamed to play rough." In Montreal, newspaper columnist George Speranza, a former city policeman



Lawson's life ended after a police bullet smashed through the rear window of the stolen Nissan Maxima (right) that he was driving



## AMONG POLICE OFFICERS THERE IS A GROWING SENSE OF FRUSTRATION

who also served for 31 years as the Quebec legislature, said that the public demands too much of police. "We have to stop relying on the police, expecting them to be answer for everything that goes wrong in society," said Spengler. "They aren't miracle workers."

According to the statement issued by the Prid, several police, Longpre and Melnick approved the victims' families and identified themselves to two cops with the intention of placing them under arrest. But when the air "looked down at" the two officers, the

The day after the shooting, Post Police Chief William (Tiger) Tupper reported on Ontario Provincial Police investigations of the after. The OPP report, which could recommend criminal charges against the Post police officers, is expected to be completed later this month. Still, even while the investigation continued, one local black activist, Al Proulx, predicted that his feelings would be "a white wash." Added the youth's father, Winston Lawson, who owns a gravel business: "They are police investigating other police. Naturally, they have sympathy for each other." The charge was dismissed by OPP spokesman

Insig Robert Gaud. Decided Gaud: "The OPP is a credible force. The family can be assured of a thorough, unbiased investigation." By late last week, however, the OPP had not laid charges against either Longpre or Melnick.

**Risks:** Many police officers express a growing sense of anger. Complaints of police brutality are the outnumbered by police accounts of violence suffered at the hands of the public. A badge and uniform are no protection against daily dangers that range from a drunk's wild throw punch to the fear of acts of violence through contact with a violent victim's local jurisdiction, there is the ever-present risk of death from criminal justice. Between 1983 and 1987, 35-duty police officers have been killed in Canada.

Beyond the fear for their own safety, police officers living with a growing sense of grievance. They complained about high demands and low salaries. First-class commodities typically cost between \$42,000 and \$47,000 a year across the country. As well, work loads have become heavier, as Canada's crime rate reached a 37-per-cent increase between 1978 and 1988—with violent crimes jumping by 45 per cent—while law enforcement officers by only six per cent over the same period. At the same time, the very nature of police work forces officers into close daily contact with society's most violent, successful members. "We deal with the drugs of society," said Montreal's Menard, who was shot in the left lung and right leg while trying to prevent a bank robbery in 1985. "We deal with violence, with abuse. We deal with what you in a civilian don't want to have to do with."

Often there is little time to weigh choices before reacting. Natas Menard, "We make a

judgment call in very tense and explosive situations in an instant, and we must be right the first and only time." In such conditions, and John Sawatzky, a Toronto-based psychologist who counsels law enforcement, it is not surprising that an officer's stress makes a wrong decision. "People who are stressed as much as police officers," said Sawatzky, "sometimes lose their judgment." The consequence for a situation that appears a respect: to have been wrong can be a fire, dismissed from the force or criminal charges. "At the back of a policeman's mind," said Jacques Duchesneau, the head of Montreal's organized crime squad, "is always the thought that one quick reaction could be with you for a long time."

Duchesneau, like many police officers, says that the decisions have become more complex in the 1980s. Growing Canadian, Chinese and Vietnamese communities have become targets for ethnic criminal activity that are difficult for Canadian police—still overwhelmingly white—to penetrate. Calgary Police Chief Robert Munster, who will retire this month at 55, says that "there is a heavy degree of mistrust [of the police] in these new ethnic communities. In many cities, the mistrust is reinforced by an imbalance between the ethnic makeup of police and that of the city they serve. In Toronto, although visible minorities account for 26 per cent of the city's 2.2-million people, according to their Black, Vietnamese of the Toronto Council on Race Relations and Policing, they number only five per cent of its 5,400 police—and hold no rank above sergeant."

**Work load:** Beyond the charged emotions that radiate from each controversial shooting, however, statistics suggest that Canadian police officers face what lawbreakers as discipline are required against their work load. Among the few forces that release such figures, the RCMP recorded 2,580 complaints about its officers in 1987—fewer than 0.09 per cent of its three million contacts with the public. The figure for Toronto's force was even lower: fewer than 0.08 per cent of its 1,045,000 calls. Toronto police answered last year led to complaints about the force. Fatal shootings by Canadian police in an average of eight each between 1981 and 1987—are few by comparison with those in the United States, where police kill on level one person every day.



Funeral of slain police officer in Vancouver: police now face a rising level of violent crime

Still, many Canadian police officers acknowledge that they must do more to regain public confidence. Some steps have already been taken. Educational standards for police recruits have been redesigned to emphasize psychology and communication skills and to discourage cadets from viewing themselves as gun-toting enforcers. In answer to criticism that they did not reflect their community's ethnic and urban forces in Toronto and Vancouver have launched active recruiting drives in the two

cities' long-pending immigrant communities. At the same time, governments increasingly are moving toward the establishment of civilian review boards to investigate complaints against the police. Complaints against RCMP members have been headed by a civilian review panel since last September. And legislation introduced in the Quebec national assembly in November will give civilian panels the right to hold public inquiries into allegations of police misconduct in that province. Similar boards already exist in New Scotia and in the cities of Calgary and Toronto. But the spread of civilian panels has been slowed by police resistance.

### Montreal's Menard: "How can a civilian understand?"



**Tensions:** Meanwhile, the commissions appointed after the Lawson, Griffin and Harper shootings continue to search for new measures to resolve the corroded relationship between police and the public. Their task now complicated by deep divisions on both sides of a complex issue. "Police feel threatened," said Spengler. "And as they come under public criticism, they tend to withdraw more into themselves." In Massachusetts, meanwhile, Milton Glazer told Mike Lawson's mothers last month that "we must rise up to become the protectors of our own interests." But such statements seemed unlikely to help reduce the tensions in any future confrontation between armed police and the citizens they are sworn to protect.

CAROL NICKEL with DENISE HOLLEY in Montreal, JOHN HUGHES in Calgary, STEVE GREEN and LINDA GASTON in Windsor and GLEN ALLEN in Halifax



Police emergency response team; Gaud (below): mounting pressure and strident criticism

The debate has acquired new urgency with the recent rash of controversial shootings involving police officers. On the Mississauga street of new brick homes where Mike Lawson's life ended, the red spray paint that investigators had used to mark the spot where the victim's blood came to rest quickly disappeared under a mid-December dusting of snow. Other details have emerged slowly in brief statements by police and in news reports.

**The** events that led to Lawson's death began shortly after midnight on Dec. 6, when the Grade 11 high school student stopped from a car driven by his cousin, Dale Davis, and crossed a Mississauga street to the parking lot of a Nissan dealership at about the time someone stole a black Buick. Within hours, a 17-year-old security guard at a nearby motel led investigators. Dennis Laughe and Anthony Melnick to set up a driving surveillance near Davis' phone 7-281-3341, a Mississauga, leaving station New York state license plates, pulled into a driveway facing the house and a passenger got out. As the car backed onto the street and began to drive away, Longpre and Melnick got out of their own car to intervene.

statement continued, they opened fire "in defense of their lives," acknowledging at least had a dozen bullets. Indeed, the Toronto Globe and Mail later reported that officers due to the investigation had said that the Buick's headlights were the only point of contact with the victim's blood. That report added that one of the bullets fired had penetrated the car's rear window, rebounded inside the vehicle and struck Lawson in the back of the head.

**Witness:** However, another youth who was in the car at the time of the shooting but who escaped unharmed, told a Lawson family lawyer that he had heard nothing before the police opened fire. And the 17-year-old youth, who has been charged with possession of stolen property and cannot be named under the Young Offenders Act, added that after the officers pulled him from the Buick, one policeman kicked him and called him a "bigger."



left lung and right leg while trying to prevent a bank robbery in 1985. "We deal with violence, with abuse. We deal with what you in a civilian don't want to have to do with."



# A DIFFICULT JOB TO TAKE HOME

## WHY MANY POLICE MARRIAGES FAIL

**M**ost of the people in the room had never seen such graphic scenes of death and destruction. In one photo, the charred face of a woman was the only recognizable feature after the remains of the driver's car blew off the road and fell to her car. In another scene, two kitchen knives pierced the eyes of a boy. There was a young woman whose head had been pulverized by a hammer blow, a drug dealer shot in the face by a shotgun blast and a severely decomposed body in a shallow grave. After the shocking scenes flashed onto the small screen at the end of the deserted meeting room, Metropolitan Toronto police chief Beverley Blosky, chief of the homicide bureau and a veteran of 24½ years on the force, added: "It's very difficult. It traumatizes you."

**Breakdown:** If anyone in the auditorium's overwhelmingly female audience on that crisp early winter evening was rattled by the gruesome slides, law enforcement say signs of it. Many, in fact, seemed eager for more information. They nodded knowingly as Blosky spoke and they pressed her for more details about the cases. All were members or guests of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Wives Association and they were taking part in a program to gain further insight into their spouses' job. It is the kind of incentive that many feel is sorely needed to help the wives and husbands of police officers understand the unusual pressures that contribute to the destruction of an many police marriages.

For its part, Jean Schaefer, co-ordinator of the Toronto Police's employee assistance program, declined, "The number 1 problem that we've been presented with is marriage breakdown." Crime statistics bear that out. Although details

offer, recent statistics indicate that as much as 75 per cent of police marriages in large metropolitan areas are likely to end in divorce. A survey of marital arrangements among Toronto police officers in 1991 found a divorce rate separation rate of 63 per cent, almost double

Calgary Police Association, explained the problem in more general terms. "Coming home after a harrowing shift is not like coming home after a tough day at the bank. It's very difficult to have to tell your spouse about the two-month-old kid who just died in a car crash."

**Pressure:** Underlying the difficulty that police officers have in relating at the end of the day are the particular forms of pressure that their work produces. Frederick Van Fleet, a 53-year-old consulting psychologist with the Justice Institute of British Columbia, says that police are subject to two kinds of stress that most other Canadians escape. The first is what Van Fleet calls an "overload phenomenon," which he links to an electrical circuit that short-circuits. At the root of the human version of that problem is the inadequate manpower at many Canadian police departments, which means each officer carrying a heavy work load. Even more serious is a type of pressure that Van Fleet describes as "vertical pressure"

very from a couple of seconds of emotional catharsis to weeks on end of anxiety, sleeplessness, eating disorders and so on." It can also have a devastating impact on earnings. Said Van Fleet: "Of 31 police officers I consulted about problems in sleeping, 20 didn't seek counselling until well after the fact. Police got used that breakdown of sleep for a minute. It's because they're accepted sleep. They're not accepted outside. Other people never allow cops to be just other people."

According to Van Fleet, police couples who resist their socializing to other police couples are increasing their chances of separation or divorce. Joan Evans, the wife of Cpl. Richard

last contact with her old friends when her husband joined the force in 1979. She added: "He'd go to a party, people would find out David was a policeman, and right away someone would have a story about this stupid cop going back to a party. Other times people would just ignore you. He finally stopped attending the parties and that breakdown of sleep for a minute. It's because they're accepted sleep. They're not accepted outside. Other people never allow cops to be just other people."

According to Van Fleet, police couples who resist their socializing to other police couples are increasing their chances of separation or divorce. Joan Evans, the wife of Cpl. Richard

Some police spouses find that there is a heavy price to pay for the gratifying fact that work that most police officers do. Said Schaefer: "When you're working seven 30-hour shifts, and you have five days off, and the wife's at work and the kids are at school, unless you develop some life skills, it's going to be a very lonely home." As well, shift work can help to prevent police couples from developing a normal social life. "People don't realize that your life is very scheduled," said Elizabeth Ross, the 33-year-old wife of Toronto constable Loren Ross and president of the force's police wives association. "They get stuck in a pattern, making excuses for drugs and frosty strip eating."

Others suspect rumors about the firm-obsessed dangers of police work. "I worry more about AIDS," said Ross, who recalled an incident last year when her husband's eyes became watery open as he tried to handle an out-of-control driver, adding in a defensive strain: "It was in a place where the car he had. The guy was covered in what my husband called body time. These guys put themselves, but of over themselves. They couldn't get the handcuffs on him because of the stress. I worry about hepatitis too, AIDS. It's scary. Other people don't understand what we have to deal with."

**Dangers:** Despite the pressures, some police marriages seem relatively free of stress. Police recruits, says, accountant Elliot Viles married Toronto constable Sherborn De Silva, a 24-year-old native of Sri Lanka who works at a tough downtown district. "I think of her as a cop," said Viles. "I'm a little tough on her at times. If she comes home with the groceries, I won't go and bring anything in myself. She's tough and she does things I wouldn't expect my mother to do. I think she's got some nerves, worries about her kids," especially when police are being shot. And sometimes Sherborn comes home and tells me what happens out there, and it worries me. I don't want to think about the day when something does happen."

Although the danger of police life from the streets, the home has also emerged as breakdowns in communication that results in such damage to many police marriages. But the odds are against them.

**BABER CAME** with **DEREK ROBERT** in **ROMAN** JOHN HENNESSY in **Calgary**. **ANDY STRACCA** in **Timothy** and **LYNN THOMAS** in **Julia**.



Edward and Beverley Mincio: a divorce and separation rate nearly double the national average

the national average among ordinary Canadians at the time.

Experts say that it is breakdown in communication between police officers and their spouses that mean many marriage breakdowns. Beverly Mincio, for one, understands the problem. For 30 years she has been married to a Halifax force veteran who, last January, quit the police to work as a civilian staff relations officer with the Police Association of Nova Scotia. "Robinson left to leave to his wife's feelings," she said. "It's part of the job. You have to deal with the public with a straight face. You hang it home. Sooner or later, you're dealing with your family with a straight face." Staff Sgt. Michael Gungor, president of the

stress," which affects officers who have to confront dangerous and traumatic situations on a regular basis. Police who do not seek help to deal with that kind of pressure, and Van Fleet, are liable to be crippled by "post-traumatic stress disorder"—the same debilitating disorder suffered by many veterans of the Vietnam War.

**Devastating:** The disorder can strike police officers involved in shooting incidents. Neil Terrell's Schaefer: "A postshooting trauma is an individual crisis. We have found that amount of officers experience no reaction at all, another third will have a mild reaction, while the remaining third experience worse reactions." According to Schaefer, the reaction "can

**Worries:** Beverly Blosky has her husband's police spouse that "after a shooting, an officer needs support. We have found that to be a common theme. The men who have the most difficulty are those without that support around them." To counter that, Blosky notes that it is becoming increasingly difficult for an officer who has been forced to shoot someone to get a sympathetic hearing, "because everybody jumps to the conclusion that the police have overreacted."

Because of the psychological damage that violent exposure can suffer on police officers, a few Canadian police departments have begun to establish programs or policies designed to prevent post-traumatic stress disorder among their officers. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, for one, has developed a postshooting policy that requires counseling by mental health professionals.

**Depressing:** police department has a trauma team that is made up of fellow officers who have had similar experiences, and the Toronto, Calgary and Halifax police departments have similar programs.

Skill, it is not only the potential violence in police work that wrecks lives, with police marriage. The realization that many criminals feel toward off-duty police officers is another destructive force in many marriages. Former members of the force to withdraw into the closed society of the wounded police brotherhood.

Despite Fitzgerald, who is married to former Halifax police constable David Fitzgerald, says that she remembers him quickly as



Van Fleet: the problem of dealing with death on a regular basis

found at the Vancouver bar, again and again, and "We want to maintain a healthy mix of friends inside and outside the police force."

**Grudging:** Other police spouses say that the depressing nature of police work can be a destructive force in marriages. "It's hard to live with someone who can't see much good in life," said Mincio. "Ed was always seeing the worst side of people, doing in the underworld. This starts to think of the police, of yourself, as well-paid garbage collectors, picking up the trash, putting it into a pile that's overflowing. The keep making it up and putting it back. Nothing changes after a while, it seems so. How many dead bodies can a person see without it starting to take a toll somewhere?"

or my mother in law, I think she's got some nerves, worries about her kids," especially when police are being shot. And sometimes Sherborn comes home and tells me what happens out there, and it worries me. I don't want to think about the day when something does happen."



## THE NEXT BREED OF CAT.

The breed begins. Again. Sleeker. Faster.  
More intelligent.

The cat of coupes knows no equal:  
Supercharged intercooled 210 hp V6 engine.  
Four-wheel anti-lock brakes. Speed-sensitive  
power rack-and-pinion steering. Automatic  
adjustable suspension. Four wheel  
independent suspension. And a lot of hunger.

The predator is back. The new Mercury  
Cougar XR7.

It'll capture more than your imagination.



THE NEW MERCURY COUGAR



# WELFARE

## When the bough breaks

*Crisis in Denmark's cradle-to-grave system*

**T**homas Sander is energetic and only 20—but he will never have to work again. Each month, the Danish government sends him a so-called pension cheque for 4,800 kroner (\$835). Sander uses part of that payment to cover monthly rent of 900 kroner (\$160) on a single room in a well-maintained Copenhagen residence built for those who the state says are in need of shelter. Sander is a former heroin addict with little education and no job skills, and he is one of about 4,000 Danes under the age of 35 who, since 1984, have received financial assistance for what the Danish government calls "social run-arounds." Government officials say that such society is going to young people only when their situations appear hopeless and when all other options have been exhausted. But Sander says that even like Sander's merely survive to underline some of the central problems now plaguing Denmark's cradle-to-grave social welfare system. Sander, 20, of the Fælles, a prominent Danish social scientist. "We may have tried to buy all our social problems here, without going to the root of what causes such problems."



Sander: about 30,000 Danes are 'down-and-outs'

Denmark's extensive welfare state has for decades been a model for nations, though increasingly, systems in other industrialized nations. Denmark's first democratic constitution established public assistance as a right in 1948. Since then, the small industrialized and agricultural nation of 5.1 million on West Germany's north-west border has developed a network designed to protect Danes during every phase of their lives: Basic education and health care are free. When Danes lose their jobs, they can receive up to 90 per cent of their former income, in some cases for years. As well, thousands of other citizens receive financial assistance, almost without time limits or conditions. The cost of such generosity in 1988 was more than \$18 billion, or almost half of the Danish federal government's spending.

In spite of the billions spent, mounting social

problems are an inescapable part of Danish life. A study that the Danish National Institute of Social Research conducted in 1987 found that approximately 30,000 Danes could be considered as the researchers' term "down-and-outs"—homeless, socially alienated or drug

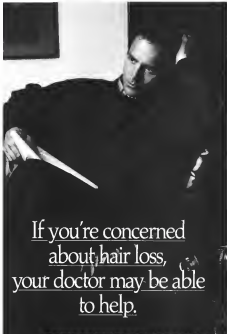
Other social problems appear to be resistant to the large expenditures of the state. Denmark's suicide rate is one of the highest in the world, with more than 100 Danes killing themselves each month—a rate of 27 per 1,000, or more than three times higher than Canada's. Alcohol and drug abuse, pornography and prostitution are always visible on the streets of Copenhagen, Denmark's capital. Sander, 20, is a social worker in the city's run-down Vesterbro neighborhood. "I see people having more trouble, not less. I don't think the government realizes how serious things are becoming."

Sociologists and government officials say that the failures of the system may result from the fact that it was designed to deal with short-term problems. But, like many European nations, Denmark is currently facing the problem of long-term unemployment. The overall unemployment rate in Denmark is nearly 10 per cent—compared with Canada's 7.8 per cent—but, more importantly, of those without work, about 10 per cent have been unemployed for more than 40 weeks. "I believe that you can contribute to a problem by being too generous," said Karen Dybdal, an economist with Landskabsstatistik, Denmark's largest labor information. Dybdal and other critics say that what is needed is a way of helping the downward spiral experienced by people who have been shut out of mainstream society for too long.

Such concerns have become guiding principles for Prime Minister Poul Schlüter's coalition, Conservative government, which took power in 1982 after nine years of rule by the country's Social Democratic Party. Determined to wipe out Denmark's \$4.4-billion budget deficit, the Conservatives imposed a freeze on social assistance payments soon after taking office. This year, payments will be kept below the inflation rate. Now, Schlüter's government is planning further cuts, aiming at reducing government spending, while responding to concerns that the existing social welfare system fosters dependency. In a new initiative, unemployed and disabled Danes will be encouraged—but not forced—to take returning courses after first using unemployment benefits for one year. The government also plans to introduce a three-year program to encourage urban neighborhoods and regions in the countryside to develop their own methods for solving social problems instead of depending on government largesse. Anne Glavins, Denmark's social affairs minister, said Monday: "Until now, we have forgotten to think of the whole person and to start in society. People will once again have to learn taking responsibility for themselves and for others."

Some observers say that the government's hope of solving its welfare problems by prescribing a dose of self-reliance and self-esteem among Danes will not be enough. But for Danes who live a lifetime of state-financed dependency, anything that helps to restore them to full membership in Danish society may be a welcome development.

MICHAEL ROSE is in Copenhagen



If you're concerned  
about hair loss,  
your doctor may be able  
to help.

Your doctor understands your concerns about hair loss. With forty percent of men experiencing some form of male pattern baldness, concerns about the condition are common.

But now for the first time, there are new medically-approved treatment programs that are only available from your doctor.

Medical research has demonstrated that for many men these new treatment programs can be effective. Generally, results are better the earlier treatment begins after hair loss is first noticed.

This makes early detection of the problem important, particularly since some men can lose up to fifty percent of their hair before thinning becomes obvious.

So if you are concerned about hair loss, talk to the one person who can properly determine how well these new treatment programs might work for you. Talk to your doctor.

The sooner, the better.

Get more information right now by calling 1-800-387-3450 Ext. 22. Or complete and mail this coupon to:

Hair Loss Information  
10 Alders Road, Suite 8, Markham, Ontario L3R 2S1

☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_



## BLUE LIGHT ELIMINATORS™. More than just HIGH-TECH SUNGLASSES!



These classically styled **BLUE LIGHT ELIMINATORS™** block out 99% of harmful Ultra-Violet and Blue Light Rays!

Built recently it was nearly impossible to find a pair of sunglasses that were stylish as well as optically healthy for your eyes. These revolutionary Blue Light Eliminator sunglasses filter the sun's harmful ultra-violet and blue spectrum light rays so that glare and discomfort are eliminated and contrast and sharpness are enhanced.

**Block out 99% of harmful ultra & blue light rays.** By blocking out the blue from the sunlight through a special filtration process, objects appear sharper and clearer because in part of the dangerous ultra violet rays are 99% eliminated! We all know that ultra-violet rays are bad for the skin. It's also true that these rays are worse for the eyes and are believed to play a role in many of today's eye diseases.



THE **BLUE LIGHT ELIMINATORS™** vision improves, objects appear sharper and more detailed!

Each pair comes with its own carrying case, lens cleaner and safety cord.

With Blue Light Eliminator you'll see better your round in practically all kinds of weather... while driving, walking, boating, skiing... anytime you are outdoors.

Fish, golfers, skiers, athletes and anyone who drives a car spend much of the day outdoors. These Blue Light Eliminator sunglasses are indispensable and great protection for their vision.

These revolutionary Blue Light Eliminators not only look great but they offer more protection for your eyes than ordinary sunglasses. The optically superior quality lens is coated with a hard acrylic to provide a high level of scratch protection and to make it scratch resistant!

**Classic aviator shape.**

The sleekly styled black carbolic frame in combination of carbon and nylon make them strong, flexible and extremely light-weight. For durability the hinges are made of precision optical grade steel. Now you can enjoy both high-tech style and good eye protection from the sun's harmful rays.\*

\*General research has revealed that harmful sunlight and visible blue light are primarily damaging to the eyes. Ultra-violet light is not absorbed by the visible blue light rays (blue-violet light).

**Examined for 15 FREE DAYS no obligation to buy!**

The Blue Light Eliminators  
777 Bay Street,  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5W 1A7

<input type="checkbox"/> Check method of payment (personal)	<input type="checkbox"/> Charge my Money Order (numbered)	<input type="checkbox"/> Charge my Credit Card	<input type="checkbox"/> Master Card
Account Number		Cardholder's Name	
NAME		ADDRESS	
CITY/TOWN		PROV. STATE	
TEL. NO.		SIGNATURE	

Please allow 4 weeks for delivery.

## BOOKS

# Hockey's raging bull

The rise and fall of Brian (Spinner) Spencer

GROSS MISCONDUCT: THE LIFE OF SPINNER SPENCER

By Martin O'Malley  
(Penguin, 316 pages, \$24.95)

There will always be a place in the hockey heart for taken heroes. Whether it be King Clancy or Ben Johnson, the person who took on the role of the hero from the heights of success makes a deeper and more complicated response than the per-

haps, there can be little doubt that it not only made Brian into a hockey player—it created a lifelong backdrop of resentment.

When Brian reached the NHL, he landed a much needed spark in the floundering Toronto Maple Leafs. His success proved, in a bizarre and tragic way, to be his father's undoing. One Saturday in 1976, he was playing in the Leafs' home game against the Toronto Maple Leafs on his local CBC TV station. When a wrestler was substituted, he drove to the club-



Spencer's 1987 arrest for assaulting referee tempers

When he died, Spencer was a big, laid-back 39-year-old who alternated between boogie-boys and violent rage that may have been the product of his relationship with his father. A moody and casual man, Roy Spencer was determined to make hockey players out of his two sons, Brian and Kevin, born in 1948. Every winter at their home in the wilderness outside Fort St. James, B.C. Roy made an ice rink where he drilled his sons with all the overbearing dominance of a sergeant major. His son Roy Charles Brian so hard that he knocked the boy unconscious. Although the mother overlooks the consequences of such bul-

ling, there can be little doubt that it not only made Brian into a hockey player—it created a lifelong backdrop of resentment.

When Brian reached the NHL, he landed a much needed spark in the floundering Toronto Maple Leafs. His success proved, in a bizarre and tragic way, to be his father's undoing. One Saturday in 1976, he was playing in the Leafs' home game against the Toronto Maple Leafs on his local CBC TV station. When a wrestler was substituted, he drove to the club-

When he died, Spencer was a big, laid-back 39-year-old who alternated between boogie-boys and violent rage that may have been the product of his relationship with his father. A moody and casual man, Roy Spencer was determined to make hockey players out of his two sons, Brian and Kevin, born in 1948. Every winter at their home in the wilderness outside Fort St. James, B.C. Roy made an ice rink where he drilled his sons with all the overbearing dominance of a sergeant major. His son Roy Charles Brian so hard that he knocked the boy unconscious. Although the mother overlooks the consequences of such bul-

JOHN McGRON

## MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

### FICITION

1. *Car's Eye, Alvin* (2)
2. *Jeany, Robert* (2)
3. *Sons of Men, Sherry* (2)
4. *The Love of Ophelia, David* (3)
5. *The House of the Dead, Peter* (3)
6. *The Edge, Francis* (2)
7. *Spy Hunt, Stephen* (2)
8. *Looking, Looking, Looking* (2)
9. *The Queen of the Damned, Peter* (3)
10. *At the End, The*

### NONFICTION

1. *The Arctic Owl, Brian* (1)
2. *The House of the Dead, Peter* (3)
3. *Consequences, Francis* (2)
4. *No Time to Miss Ophelia, David* (3)
5. *A Brief History of Time, Stephen* (2)
6. *The House of the Dead, Peter* (3)
7. *House of the Dead, Peter* (3)
8. *Calling the Shots, David* (2)
9. *The Last Love, Stephen* (2)
10. *House of the Dead, Peter* (3)
11. *House of the Dead, Peter* (3)

Compiled by Sandra McGrone



## Subsidizing the hyphenated Canadian

BY STEWART MACLEOD

**W**hen this history, dearie, one of those serious debates that's almost too embarrassing to discuss, particularly in front of your nurse here.

See? Of course not. That would be no problem, nowadays that's discussed in front of everyone, particularly in the United Church's meeting halls. No, what we're actually dealing with here is not sex or its variations, but hyphenated Canadians: so-called unequal-opportunity people, visible minorities or, if you prefer, ethnics.

Maybe saying that last word, *See*, in Canada, we're becoming so used to hearing language on "Canadians of another English or French extraction"—all in praise we don't have prejudices—that it's almost painful to mention them unless in praise of praise.

And that gets us back, rather nicely, don't you think, to the history. It's pretty far out, isn't it, but what we struggled with afterwards clearly was working in a society where one could write anything about our "third force" without being misunderstood or ignored, or even receiving a privilege that, *hoist* postcard.

Of course, not even in history would we ever direct criticism at people. Since everyone in Canada is an ethnic—except for the native people who incidentally now are remembered the original ethnics—it follows that none of our best brains out of the ethnic persuasion. All we wanted was freedom to write about the federal government's approach to the ethnics.

And before returning to a complete state of cacophonous, the fingers were pecking away. Boy, it was *just* (imagine being able to see, without fear or awe, that Ottawa's multiculturalism program is so, *double* much. That the ministry of multiculturalism is a joke. That the Mulroney government's approach to the ethnic communities is a horrendous, and so was the approach of the previous

*When the ministry started, NDP Leader David Lewis got it right when he called it 'a sop to the ethnics'*

Trudeau government. A *crisis*, *extra*-grab. What was even more troubling during the history was to write that none of our politicians will stand up and say those things. Funny, as we're talking about voices, remember? Go through Hansard for any verbal vandalism on multiculturalism, and there is absolutely nothing to suggest Canada could survive without the culturally rich *halleluiah*.

"The great Canadian message" is one of the most popular parliamentary catchphrases. And comparing our multicultural mosaic with the infamous "American melting pot" is the most popular political pastime. The side of *halleluiah*, anything the government does in the way of *halleluiah* the mosaic is more to the stars of 225 *halleluiah*. Let's get new costumes for twelve *halleluiah* of ethnic diversity, let's keep that Greek newspaper in *halleluiah*—no readers won't have to learn English or French. Let's, by all means, introduce *halleluiah* for hungry *halleluiah*.

It was overkill while the history lasted. But then, it was back to reality. This comes being absolutely true to Multiculturalism Minister Gerry Weiner—perhaps simply pointing out that he speaks less than and more than any other minister at ailing international conferences with his counterparts.

Thus, we could add that wouldn't, in because there aren't enough other members of multiculturalism in the world to be questioned. Most nations, if they get into that type of thing, settle for a mixture of culture, something that has miraculously escaped the Prime Minister's cabinet-vetting operations.

Come to think of it, we are at all probability, the only country in the world that subsidizes the use of ignorance by its citizens. And by throwing away money at distinctive ethnic blocs—some \$200 million over the past 18 years—we are perpetuating this into eternity. Why be a single unhyphenated Canadian when you can get credit for being a Moroccan-Canadian, a Ukrainian-Canadian, one takes interest, or a Cree-Canadian by convention?

Centuries from now, the dictionary will offer this definition: "HYPHEN—a horizontal dash from ancient writings, now used only in Canada to identify tribes."

After the Trudeau government brought in the Official Languages Act in 1969, there were great fears among the "unfounding races" that they would become the forgotten ones. So, in 1971, the government introduced a multiculturalism program with a responsible minister, Toramshi Sushy Haddad. There've been a lot of forgettable ministers.

However, they don't include David Crombie, the post-war former Toronto mayor who will long be remembered as the most underutilized cabinet in the history of federal cabinet-making. Not enjoying his cheap-pushing assignment in multiculturalism, Crombie quit the cabinet to study Toronto's waterfalls.

Aspirer, when the multiculturalism ministry was formed, former New Democratic leader David Lewis was the only one to get it right. "That," he said, "is a sop to the ethnics." The *halleluiah*, you can now have noticed, has become a constant chord.

Okay, making a larger story less elongated, after the Official Languages Act was lightened up early in 1984 by the Mulroney government's *halleluiah*, there were subsequent changes to the multiculturalism program. We now don't simply preserve multiculturalism, we "enhance" it. Quebec promotes, Ottawa enhances.

It goes without saying that major *halleluiah* industries have developed around this enhancement program. Why, there are even lobbyists in Ottawa working like bees on behalf of money-munching ethnic communities. One ball of a job, don't even have to learn French.

By all means, let's offer assistance, like helping immigrants to settle the Canada they choose. But maintaining a ministry to give people not to assimilate! For 500 years, Canadians of various backgrounds managed to do a few job maintaining any culture they wanted.

Mr. Mulroney should reduce his cabinet to three *halleluiah* positions: *halleluiah*, *halleluiah*, *halleluiah*. As a *halleluiah*, we can't openly pick on *halleluiah* as a *halleluiah*, we can't openly say that Gerry Weiner should go. Let's just say that, for those of us who believe passionately in cabinet-making, the ministry of multiculturalism stands as a blazing beacon of inspiration.

Allen Fishbein is on vacation.

## Visit The Sunshine State That's 1,000 Miles North Of Florida.



In North Carolina, we're a thousand miles north of other vacation spots—and thousands of miles apart. Because we have a beautiful, unspoiled landscape you won't find anywhere else. With sparkling lakes, golf courses and sunny beaches.

And with less time on the road, you'll have more time to explore our state, from the mountains to the Outer Banks.

So call for your free North Carolina travel package, or use this coupon. And this year, give a little more time to your vacation. In a place that has so much to give.

Name _____		
Address _____		
City _____	Province _____	Code _____
<b>North Carolina</b> North Carolina Travel Dept. 300 Raleigh NC 27611 Or call toll-free 1-800-955-71 NC		

Stewart MacLeod is the Ottawa columnist for *Thames News Service*.

Ask about our  
\$34.95 Rate for Tempo/Top  
at participating airport locations

50%  
OFF

# Budget Gives You Half Price Hotel Rates

Rent a Car from Budget and Get 50% Off Your Hotel Bill.



Lincoln Town Car

1-800-268-8900

In Toronto: 482-0222

In Quebec: 1-800-268-8970

**SEARS**  
Rent a Car

Use your Sears account card at authorized  
rental locations. Not valid at non-  
Budget offices. For reservations call the  
Budget toll-free number.



Ask about our  
smoke-free vehicles.

Rent any car at Budget and you can save 50% on the non-discounted published room rate at any participating Delta, CP Hotels, Ramada and at more than one hundred other fine hotels across Canada. A fifty percent savings from coast to coast!

Just present your Budget rental agreement and receive one discounted hotel night for every day you rent. A complete list of participating hotels is available in our "50% Off Hotel Guide" available at Budget rental counters across Canada. Offer valid any day of the week, subject to availability from October 1, 1988 until April 30, 1989.



**Delta Hotels**

Canadian Pacific  
Hotels & Resorts



**RAMADA**  
HOTELS

**Budget**  
rent a car

A Better Deal